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Warships Shell Dunkirk; Fierce Raids on London; Auto Rates Held Too High

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 16, 1940

War Summary: Planes Drop Bombs on Gibraltar

British warships shelled the "invasion port" of Dunkirk on the French coast, setting large fires, and apparently causing great damage, the Admiralty announced.

Raids on London appeared to be increasing in intensity as one of the heaviest air assaults leveled homes and industrial premises.

German oil-production plants were again the subject of heavy R. A. F. air attacks, while German naval bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven also were bombed. [Details: Page 4.]

At Gibraltar unidentified high-flying planes subjected the British stronghold to one of its heaviest bombardments.

Britain's naval success in the Mediterranean, in which three Italian destroyers were sunk, was described. [Details: Page 3.]

In New England: Old Colony Deal Proposed

Massachusetts' compulsory automobile insurance rates for 1941, which show very little change from the 1940 rates, were protested as too high by Fred E. Hamlin, of the Boston Automobile Club, at a public hearing today before Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington. [Details: Page 9.]

Charles B. Rugg, counsel for Trustees of the Old Colony Railroad, proposed at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in Washington that the Navy buy or subsidize the unprofitable Greenbush branch of the Old Colony which serves a vital shipyard at Fore River and ammunition depot at Hingham, Mass. [Details: Page 9.]

Two more Army air bases have been added to New England, one at Hartford, Conn., and one at Fort Devens, Mass., bringing the total now under construction to five. [Details and map: Page 9.]

Robert H. Jackson, United States Attorney General, in Boston to make two "nonpolitical" addresses, made known his views in an interview. He's for Roosevelt! [Details: Page 9.]

Another distinguished visitor in Boston was Lion Feuchtwanger, exiled German novelist and dramatist, who reached this country a week ago after escaping from France. He addresses the Unitarian Club. [Details: Page 10.]

In Washington: President Curbs Exports

President Roosevelt assumed full control over the sale or export of raw and manufactured products vital to the national defense program, after invoking the Government's power to requisition any equipment, munitions, machinery, tools, materials, or supplies needed to prepare the Nation for any emergency.

National defense contracts may be withheld from labor law violators even though they quote the lowest bids, under a decision handed down by Richard N. Elliott, Acting Controller General.

The President signed into law legislation imposing new restrictions on aliens. The law would forbid naturalization of aliens connected with any group which advocates overthrow of the United States Government by force.

The Red Cross announced that materials and cloth destined for China via the Burma Road would be sent from New York on the steamships Washington, Oct. 19, and Express, Oct. 25, to Rangoon. Five hundred tons of rice and cracked wheat was shipped on the steamship Conningsworth from Seattle, Wash., for Shanghai.

Panama Canal officials asked American contractors to send bids on the first phases of a gigantic task—the opening of a new ship channel through the Isthmian hills and jungles and installation of a third set of locks.

Voluntary three-year Army enlistments have set a new peace-time Army total of 352,158 officers and men.

Declaring that more electric power was needed for defense purposes on both sides of the United States-Canadian border, President Roosevelt announced that $100,000 had be allocated for preliminary work on a hydroelectric project in the St. Lawrence River.

Commons Votes £1,000,000,000 War Credit

London (AP)—The House of Commons voted to make another £1,000,000,000 war credit available to the Government to cover heavy war expenditures between now and March. This constituted approval of the credit which the Government announced Oct. 15. Sir Kingsley Wood said the war is costing Britain £9,000,000 a day.

In Balkans: Bulgaria Feels Nazi Pressure

Trouble in Bulgaria was reported over intense pressure exerted by Germany to bring the State into the Nazi fold. Rome reports said the reputedly pro-Axis Bulgarian Minister of Agriculture is holding discussions with Italian Foreign Minister Ciano. [Details: Pages 2 and 5.]

Russo-Turkish mutual defense treaty was reported to be in course of negotiation, as reports continued to come in of German troops, tanks, and planes entering Rumania.

German denial of reports that Russia had not been informed beforehand of the German occupation of Rumania stated that the reports were based upon misinterpretation of a statement from Tass, official Russia news agency.

Eden in Egypt Confers on Near East Defense

In Egypt, War Secretary Eden arrived for consultations with Lieut. Gen. Wavell, commanding Britain's Near East armies.

Italian "preparations" for new African drives were discussed in official circles in Rome and a commentator charged that British in Africa were equipped with American arms. [Details: Page 6.]

In Far East: Burma Road Clash Threatens

Japanese spokesmen in Indo-China warned that Japan would bomb the Burma Road to prevent supplies from the United States, or any other nation, reaching the Chinese. [Details: Page 1.]

The Burma Road is scheduled to be opened tomorrow. In Rome a military commentator on Premier Mussolini's newspaper predicted it would bring Britain and Japan into conflict.

The Vichy Government was reported to have instructed its officials in French Indo-China to "resist with force" any border violations by Thailand (Siamese) troops or planes. Thailand was reported continuing to press for territorial concessions from Indo-China.

Japanese land forces will not be removed from Northern Indo-China Domei, Japanese News Agency, declared in a radiocast from Tokyo. Previous plans to do so were said to have been abandoned because of Chinese military pressure.

Japanese-controlled oil company, Veracruzana, has obtained permission from Mexico to explore 247,000 acres in Vera Cruz. Government and property owners will each get 5 per cent royalty if oil is found.

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Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1940

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Political Primer

will be found on

Page 3

Axis Moving Under Shadow Of America

Berlin bases hopes on quick conquest to halt trend to intervention in United States.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 16—Germany concluded the Axis pact with Japan in the hope that it would impress the United States with the danger of entering the war.

Since the American reaction seemed to make American intervention more rather than less likely—a fact fully appreciated in the Wilhelmstrasse—Germany is now embarking on new measures to keep America out of the war.

The Japanese pact was intended to frighten it away. The new measures are intended to prevent intervention by making it futile.

Everything planned here today has this element prominently involved. On every front German policy is laboring to present the United States with a European and African situation so completely under German control that intervention will become in American eyes hopeless and foolish.

Weighed in Every Plan

In other words as the war moves into its second winter America emerges in German calculations as a major factor which must be weighed in every plan and every action and which in itself is motivating many plans and actions.

The war becomes increasingly an undeclared rivalry between Germany and America, a war in which the shadow of America hangs over the empire of German conquests, keeping alive the restless hopes of subjugated nations, heartening English resistance and denying Germany the consolidation of its victories and enjoyment of its conquests.

Awareness of this mounts steadily, producing a new factor. Germany cannot afford to sit idly by and let the United States take its own time for intervention. It is in the stage of attempting to avert such intervention. But if and when the time comes when it accepts intervention as inevitable it will take steps to make that time as favorable to Germany as possible.

Official quarters here have not yet reached this assumption. They still hope that Europe and Northern Africa can be brought so completely under German control that America will decide that intervention would be a lost cause.

A Race With Time

German policy, having failed to frighten off America by the Japanese pact, is now in the stage of trying to win the time race to victory against the American trend to interventionism.

The time race is driving Germany into new diplomatic and military undertakings.

The American shadow over Europe lies behind the military movement into the Balkans and tends to drive German plans farther and father outward.

It keeps the desirability of attempting the invasion of England, whatever the cost, constantly to the fore.

It influences the attitude toward Vichy. Official quarters here are more willing today to offer favorable terms to Vichy than ever be-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Japanese Leader Says Burma Road Will Be Bombed

HANOI, French Indo-China, Oct. 16 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Raishiro Sumita, chief of the Japanese military mission in Indo-China, declared today that "Japan is resolutely determined to prevent war materials supplied by the United States or any third power from reaching Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's armies."

General Sumita spoke on the eve of the reopening tomorrow of the Burma Road, lifeline for supplies from abroad for the Chinese armies.

The Japanese leader, in an interview, declared the Japanese Air Force would "make the utmost effort to strike a fatal blow" to China's supply lines from air bases newly acquired in northern Indo-China, but added: "I do not believe any of our blows will fall until the war supplies for China have passed through British Burma and actually have entered Chinese territory."

"If both the United States and Japan spent the same huge sums they now are devoting to preparations for a possible future conflict on promoting trade between the two countries, there would be no conceivable question of war," said General Sumita. "If only the United States would understand Japan's position."

He declared that "every question between our countries could and must be settled upon understanding and acceptance of the principle that Japan is the stabilizing force in the Far East."

Washington Surveys New Army

By a Staff Photographer

Chapter Added to Boston's Military History

From the vantage point on the wall of Faneuil Hall, George Washington looks down from canvas on the goings-on as young men 21 to 35 years of age, inclusive, register at the "Cradle of Liberty" for their country's first conscription during a time of peace. The painting is a copy of the famous Gilbert Stuart work, "Washington at Dorchester Heights," by his daughter, Jane.

Willkie Encourages Pride in Draft; Business-Government Ethics Alike

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, TRAVELING THROUGH OHIO, Oct. 16—And now Wendell L. Willkie is delivering a non-political speech. It is a speech which the politicians did not want him to deliver. It is a speech which he could not refrain from delivering. Against the counsel and the pressure of political aides, Mr. Willkie is interrupting his presidential campaign to place his moral leadership behind the success of the military draft.

As millions of American youth went to register under the Conscription Law they had before them today the non-partisan and moving appeal of the Republican candidate that "his generation" be forgiven "its mistakes" in order that a united America may stand as one in the cause of freedom against tyranny, in the cause of democracy against dictatorship. Speaking as the newly established spokesman of a Party whose leaders he immediately overruled in standing openly for the Selective Service Act, Mr. Willkie makes this appeal to every citizen between 21 and 35.

"Remember, as you write your name, that you are enlisting among those other millions who have fought for freedom, generation after generation. You are enlisting in a great invisible army. In that army are the men who opposed tyranny in the Old World several centuries ago. In that army are the men who opened up this New World here in America. In that army are the men who fought to bring forth our United States, under George Washington and under Abraham Lincoln. Those are the men whom you will join when you register your name for service to this country."

Sees His Stock Soar

As his special train carries him to Cincinnati today it is a buoyant and greatly cheered campaigner who is returning his candidacy to Ohio, frankly, to follow the trail of the latest "military inspection" which itself followed Mr. Willkie here last week. The buoyancy and the cheer spring from the increasingly evident pickup in Willkie stock in a half a dozen key States—in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Illinois, in Michigan and in Ohio.

Mr. Willkie is frankly of the opinion that public opinion polls exert a psychological influence beyond the significance of the information which they give and while he does not rest his confidence on such polls he believes that he has good grounds to expect that the forthcoming reports are going to show his candidacy ascending rapidly and, as evidenced by the heavy speaking schedule through Marion, Springfield, Dayton — where President Roosevelt spoke Saturday—and Cincinnati, Mr. Willkie aims to make sure that this pickup has no letdown. It is apparent that the pace will be even faster and harder from now until election eve.

But looking at the latest 24 hours of an exceedingly fast moving campaign during which the whole panorama of vital national issues has been brought into view, it is Mr. Willkie's remarkably frank, profoundly significant address to America's army in the making which stands out above all else.

Building Up GOP Vote

All along his route from Rochester through Buffalo late yesterday and into Ohio, Mr. Willkie, discussing the "delays and deficiencies" of defense, the "menace" of a third term to democracy and the "necessity of electing an administration which understands production in order to get production," has been vigorously plowing Republican territory and has increased, he believes, the prospect of reaping a strong Republican vote.

After these speeches have passed from the headlines, Mr. Willkie's remarks, first expressed in a radio address from Buffalo late last night on the need, the purpose, the duty of the military draft, will linger.

"I hope that everyone of you will realize," he said to America's youth of today who will be America's army of tomorrow, that it was freedom that enabled us to build America; to make for ourselves here beyond the oceans a better life, a happier, a more hopeful life.

"We promise you, young men of America, that we shall bend all our efforts, that we shall employ all our skill and knowledge to release our gigantic industries to build the things that you will need.

"Those who stand with me desire that you should never have to fight. They know that the more quickly armaments are built, the greater is the chance for peace. They know that the sooner we recover from the mistaken past, the greater also is the chance for peace. Therefore, they will work with a prayer upon their lips that God may speed their hands."

Text of Willkie speeches: Page 14.

'Battle of America' Discussed in Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor has taken very seriously the interpretation that this campaign is the "Battle of America." Overseas activities command so much front-page attention that fundamental issues of domestic policy tend to be forced inside.

For this reason, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of discussions of the "Battle of America," to take up some of the fundamental unsolved problems.

Battle of America—II

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most important questions before the American people in the Presidential campaign today is whether a double standard of ethics shall be applied to government on the one hand and to business on the other.

First principles come first, and the moral standards of a nation are the fundamental bases of its power.

President Roosevelt a few years ago hailed a "new moral atmosphere," but it appears that the statement was taken to apply to business rather than to government.

A myth has been a-building for many years that there is an essential difference between men in government and men in business; that "government," which must mean men - in - government, represents something unusually good and wise, and "business," which must mean men-in-business, represents something unusually predatory and untrustworthy. It hasn't been said in so many words, but the idea has grown bit by bit into a body of folklore, and this present election will have much to do with whether it will prevail in this country over older conceptions.

Bellamy and Veblen

The way it has arisen is interesting. It seems to have developed quite naturally. On the one hand, from the days of Edward Bellamy's book "Looking Backward," more people have felt that if government officials had the everyday control of American economic life, we should have more honesty, more truth, more efficiency and more abundance. On the other hand, the fear of business and of private corporations was given a

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Boy Cotton Picker Wins $1,000 Prize

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 16 (AP)—Harold Mason, Senath, Mo. high school lad, won the world's cotton picking championship yesterday, picking 129 pounds of cotton in two hours to beat a field of 136 contestants from all sections of the Cotton Belt.

Harold, the youngest contestant in the field, was awarded $1,000 by the National Cotton Picking Association of Blytheville.

"I never saw so much money before in all my life, much less have it," the champion declared when Gov. Carl E. Bailey made the award of the 1,000 one-dollar bills.

"I am going to save it and go to the University of Missouri at Columbia where I will study agriculture."

State Joins Nation In Enrolling Youth; Hailed by Roosevelt

President tells enrollees the draft is a keystone in arch of American defense system.

"What precinct are you in' is first question before registrants in all 351 cities and towns.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Approximately 16,500,000 young Americans, registering today in the Nation's first peacetime draft, were hailed by President Roosevelt as placing the "keystone on the arch of our national defense."

In a brief radio address inaugurating a "day of deep and purposeful meaning in the lives of all of us," the President told the Nation "on this day we Americans proclaim the vitality of our history, the singleness of our will and the unity of our Nation."

The Chief Executive went on to describe conscription as a duty imposed by a warring world on a Nation that sees in democracy the "one form of society which guarantees to every new generation of men the right to imagine and to attempt to bring to pass a better world.

"Your act today," he told registrants, "affirms not only your loyalty to your country, but your will to build your future for yourselves."

The President's message, delivered to all parts of the country by radio, set a patriotic background for the 14-hour census of man power in 125,000 town halls, school buildings, and other registration points throughout the country.

All on Same Footing

In keeping with official assurance that registration is a democratic move, Members of the United States Congress, legislative bodies of the various states, and chiefs of Government offices who are between the ages of 21 and 36 were required to stand in line with the most menial laborer.

Although most registrants found five minutes sufficient time for replying to the 11 simple questions asked at the time of registration, Selective Service Headquarters here, allowing for difficult cases, set the average time at about 20 minutes.

On a 4-by-6 inch filing card were recorded the registrant's replies to the following questions: (1) name; (2) address at which he lives and will be sure to receive his mail promptly; (3) telephone number; (4) age, including date of birth; (5) place of birth; (6) country of citizenship; (7) name of person who will always know his address; (8) relationship of that person; (9) address of that person; (10) employer's name; (11) place of employment or business.

Long Questionnaire Later

The eight-page Selective Service questionnaires were not filled out today. These will be sent only to small numbers of registrants after their order numbers have been determined in the lottery to be held a week or more after the registration. By that time quotas for local areas will have been determined.

Original quotas have been thrown somewhat out of gear in certain sections of the country by recent one-year voluntary enlistments in the Regular Army. A total of 6,570 one-year enlistments for the Regular Army and mobilized National Guard have been received within the last month, the War Department announced yesterday, the last day on which one-year enlistments for the Regular Army were received.

The Army will continue to take three-year enlistments to bring its strength up from a present 352,000 to an authorized 375,000, while the Selective Service System will henceforth handle one-year enlistments, open to men 18 to 21 as well as to those of draft age.

A last-minute ruling by the Attorney General made it imperative for hundreds of alien seamen, certain members of purchasing commissions of foreign governments, and others not directly connected with Embassies and Legations to register.

Little disturbance at registration booths was reported to national headquarters here. On the streets of some of the Nation's large cities, various pacifist groups distributed handbills urging repeal of the Conscription Law, but registrars had specific instructions to deal firmly with recalcitrants or disturbers of the peace at registration centers.

Senator Rush D. Holt (D), of West Virginia, the only Senator of conscription age, was registered in his office, then denounced the draft program as "silly and unnecessary." Having been defeated for renomination, the West Virginia Senator, a bachelor, will lose his deferred status on Jan. 3, 1941, when his term expires.

Congressmen registered at district draft headquarters, in their home districts, or at schoolhouses near their Washington residences.

Text of Roosevelt speech: Page 6.

Massachusetts took time off today to enroll its young men as the United States took the first steps toward its first peacetime conscription of man power for military service.

In 351 Bay State cities and towns, the scenes were much the same. A young man anywhere from 21 to 35 years of age inclusive walked or rode to his nearest precinct voting place, where a red, white, and blue sign proclaimed "Military Enrollment Here," or else found instructions telling him where he should register.

Inside the registration center, the registrar or his assistant greeted the incoming registrant with, "What precinct are you in?" Each precinct had its own quota of schoolroom or other space, depending on population.

The schoolroom and schoolbuilding factor in registration in Boston and surrounding communities amused most of the young men. One of them was heard to say this was the first time he had been in his old school since he graduated.

Large Copies of Card

In centers where there was a waiting line, men were advised to study the registration card with the 11 questions they had to answer. In all centers a copy of the card, several times enlarged, was posted in several places.

A large number of men were accompanied by their wives. "They're here just to see that we register," said one, jokingly.

When his turn came, the registrant sat or stood—it varied with accommodations — gave the required information: Name, address, address of someone who always knows the registrant's whereabouts, and vital statistics. In return he received a certificate stating he had been "duly registered." The whole affair could be finished in about 10 minutes.

But in dozens of centers it took longer. One of the amazing and unexpected features of the day was the rush to register in the morning. Waiting lines formed quickly. Many arrived 45 minutes before doors opened.

Get in Line Early

At Sarah Greenwood School in Dorchester nearly 150 lined the corridors waiting. The first ones were there at 6:15. The 40 teachers inside the school auditorium registered the men in a steady stream which came in a door on one side and went out a door on the other.

Crowds at the Greenwood School and at other centers were partially explained by one registrar as due to the coming Hebrew holiday which begins tonight and lasts for two days and for which no provision apparently had been made. "This is the Succoth holiday," he said, "and no one is allowed to do any writing after sundown tonight."

Despite instructions to register at their home registration place, men were signing up anywhere. And police instructions set forth that "No applicant should be turned away, even if he has reported to the wrong place. The penalty for failure to register is so heavy that every man who appears should be registered." Five years in jail and a $10,000 fine is the maximum punishment for draft-dodgers.

And no one apparently was being turned away from Faneuil Hall, one of the two Boston registration points not set up in a school, where out-of-towners were supposed to register. The vast throng overflowed the tier of seats on one side of the hall, spilled

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All Are Serious In Draft Parade

No beating on the war drums or stirring martial music marked military registration at the various posts in Boston. Registrants signing up for potential service with the armed forces of the Nation might have been performing any routine civic duty, judging by lack of comment in lines moving slowly up to the registrars' desks.

There was little talking, no noisy camaraderie. Instead, it was apparent to anyone standing nearby, there was a seriousness and a determination to "go through with it" on the part of all registrants—students, men in overalls carrying lunches, clerks, and office workers. The seriousness of the occasion was impressed on all.

Wise-cracking was absent. "Well, we're in the army now," came nearest to that, and about the only note of disapproval came from those in the rear of long lines who wondered why it took those ahead so long to register. Few aired their personal opinions of the Selective Service Act, and "war talk" was conspicuously missing.

Defense's Second Stage: Building Fighting Power

The extent of the United States "defense effort" in terms of armament procurement and emplacement is being presented in a series of five articles, the first of which follows.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — National defense, America's No. 1 job for the next five years—at least, is now entering upon its second stage, in which $16,000,000,000 in Congressional appropriations and authorizations will be transformed into actual fighting strength.

Every section of the country and every neighborhood will feel the direct effect of this gigantic expenditure. Every village will not get an airplane factory or a munitions plant, but each will at least contribute a share of its male youth to the 1,200,000-man army and help to defray the huge bill that seems to be unavoidable in the armed world of today.

By 1945 the United States will have a "modern" military force. Whether it will have an "adequate" defense, is another matter. Only time will tell what "adequate" requirements will be in the year 1945. President Roosevelt told Congress at the beginning of the summer that the Nation needs to turn out 50,000 planes a year. Military men know now they will be doing well if they acquire 15,000 a year.

No Overnight Job

The United States, long a peace-seeking nation, has not been industrially geared for defense. To change its mode of living and working is no overnight job.

Congress, in the last five months, has granted practically everything the Army and Navy asked for the Nation's military and naval needs. It has authorized expenditure of approximately $12,000,000,000 plus an additional $4,700,000,000 to enlarge the United States Navy by 70 per cent.

The defense appropriations are intended to provide full equipment for a modern army of 1,200,000, a combined air force of 35,000 planes of the latest design and the first increments toward development of a navy capable of guarding both the Atlantic and Pacific. Under the conscription program, which expires five years hence unless renewed by Congress, the United states is expected to have active military forces and trained reserves which will aggregate 4,000,000 men by 1945.

The Government will not be able to spend all the defense money at its disposal in the next year. To get the planes, the stores of ammunition and other equipment provided in the three successive defense bills passed by Congress this session will take at least two years. To acquire a "two ocean" navy will take five.

Budget Bureau officials estimate that approximately $5,000,000,000 of the $12,000,000,000 will actually be spent this year.

Largest Peacetime Sum

Even so, this will be by far the largest peacetime expenditure made for defense in the Nation's history.

In the 1940 fiscal year, ended last June 30, national defense expenditures rose to $1,558,000,000, the highest on record for peacetime up to that time.

At the height of the World War, the Nation's military bill only mounted to a little over $11,000,000,000. That was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

A brief summary of the Nation's defenses as they stood a year ago, as they stand today and the way they are expected to stand after the expenditure of the $12,000,000,000 shows progress made but much yet to be accomplished.

Take, for instance, airplanes. In July, 1939, the Army had about 2,000 planes; today it has 4,000 on hand, 18,000 on order. The Army has now let all its plane contracts.

The Navy had on hand in July, 1939, 1,600 planes on hand. Today it has 1,812, and on order, 3,000. Congress has authorized the purchase of 15,000 Navy planes.

Airplane orders signed since July 1, 1940, now total more than $1,300,000,000, but the great majority of these orders will only be on paper for many months to come.

1,000 Planes Monthly

Definite figures on present plane production are not available here, but according to national defense estimates, approximately 1,000 military planes are now being turned out a month. About one-fifth of these are going to Great Britain. Within a year, it is predicted, this rate will be doubled.

Even these figures do not tell the whole story. Of the Army's 4,000 planes, on hand today, only about 1,500 are of such a type that they could be used in war. Not more than 500 are of up-to-the-minute designs with armored protection and self-sealing gasoline tanks.

Then there is the personnel picture.

Congress has granted funds to bring the strength of the Army to approximately 1,200,000 men. This will include regular enlisted personnel, the mobilized National Guard Army reserves, and draftees called under the new Selective Service Law.

In July, 1939, the regular Army personnel numbered 174,000. By Oct. 1, 1940, it had risen to 336,000, with funds appropriated for a full strength of 375,000.

In addition to the regular enlisted personnel, approximately 245,000 members of the National Guard are gradually being inducted into Federal service, with room for 25,000 more recruits. About 9,000 of the Army's 120,000 reserve officers are already on active duty with a total of 40,000 to 60,000 eventually to be ordered to duty.

The new Selective Service or draft law will enable the Government to call up 900,000 men a year between the ages of 21 and 36 for 12 months' training in the land or naval forces.

The Navy at present has 153,219 enlisted men, 10,774 officers and 10,000 reserves, but new recruits or draftees are not needed or wanted in the sea-going branch of the service since there is already a waiting list.

As to naval vessels, the department's records show today 320 combatant ships built, 325 building, or a total contracted strength of 345. In July, 1939, the Navy had more fighting vessels than today, but that is because 50 over-age destroyers were recently traded to Great Britain in return for naval bases in this hemisphere.

The Navy is also speeding negotiations for acquiring 53 merchant marine vessels to meet the increased needs of a two-ocean fleet for auxiliary vessels, such as tenders, oilers, hospital and supply ships. The Navy has $75,000,000 to spend for such ships.

To provide the huge supplies of equipment for a growing Army and Navy is another job. The Army has a program for construction of a chain of about 60 munitions plants, to cost approximately $700,000,000. Private industry will operate these plants on a fixed-fee basis, but the Federal Government will finance them and hold the title to the property.

Seven plants for which contracts totaling $111,000,000 have already been signed include an ammunition loading plant at Wilmington, Ill.; a smokeless powder plant, at Radford, Va.; an ammunition loading plant at Ravenna, Ohio; a tank plant at Detroit, Mich.; a smokeless powder plant at Charlestown, Ind., and an armor plate plant at Philadelphia.

To translate these gigantic defense plans from the statute books into actual supplies and men under arms will be an enormous job. Each phase of the program will have its own bottlenecks that may affect other branches if they are not immediately eliminated. Soldiers can't drill until they have arms and they can't move into camps that have no barracks. Before ships can be built, there must be new ways to construct them on. Airplanes are no good without trained pilots.

The Nation, in the months to come, will be a huge production line, turning $12,000,000,000 worth of blueprints into war machinery. The "go" signal has sounded. A great deal of efficiency and self-sacrifice will be needed to make sure there is no breakdown at any point along the line.

Election Prober

Wide World

Maurice M. Milligan

United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri who has been appointed by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson to direct a Nation-wide investigation of alleged irregularities in the Presidential election campaign.

Mr. Jackson said the Justice Department already has received many complaints, some having been announced publicly by officials of the Republican and Democratic Parties and by individual citizens.

McNary Calls Farm Plans Of New Deal Vain

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 16 (AP)—Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, charging the New Deal dodged the farm problem by writing "a check," promised today that a Republican Administration would not use farmers as "guinea pigs for experiments toward the perfect, regimented state."

The Republican Vice-Presidential nominee chided Henry A. Wallace, his Democratic rival, on Mr. Wallace's agrigultural program in an address prepared for delivery in the heart of the "Nation's Breadbasket."

"Instead of grappling with the problem, getting at its roots, the New Deal evaded, theorized, and finally—wrote a check," he said. "Since 1933, 15 farm bills have become law; billions of dollars of public money expended. The New Deal has tried to buy its way out of trouble.

"What was the result? Take the case of wheat. In spite of recovery in world markets, our share of wheat export has dwindled."

Senator McNary said he advocated, as he had for 20 years, a two-price system for crops with exportable surpluses and recommended an American price for "that overwhelming portion of wheat consumed at home."

Separate Export Price

"The exportable surplus must not continue to fix the price for the whole crop. Today the wheat farmer's dollar is worth only 70 cents of the city producer's dollar."

He said that in the first five years of the New Deal, a yearly average of 28,000,000 bushels of wheat was exported while in the preceding five years the National exported an average of 64,000,000 bushels.

"In dollars," he elaborated, "the wheat farmers during those five Republican years averaged $53,000,000 a year from sales abroad. In the five New Deal years, only $26,000,000—or less than half."

Nor, he said, was the price better, adding that on June 6, 1933—the day the AAA wheat program was announced—No. 2 red wheat sold at New York for 91 cents and that just a week ago it brought nine cents less.

"That is not all. The yearly carryover has grown. On July 1, 1940, it stood at 284,000,000 bushels; the greatest since 1933. We entered this crop year with prospective supplies of 1,070,000,000 bushels and no visible foreign market. I leave you to estimate next year's carryover."

Chides Wallace for Boast

Senator McNary recalled that Mr. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, in a recent Wichita speech, had asserted the Government poured $215,000,000 in the pockets of Kansas farmers in the last seven years.

"Personally, I would not boast of that," he said. ". . . The sum is not impressive, whether you view it as a just compensation for injustices suffered by the Kansas farmer or as a dole paid out to cover up New Deal failure.

"One good, unrestricted year's crop of wheat, livestock and grain sorghums would bring Kansas 2½ times what the Government has dribbled out over the New Deal's seven lean years.

"I know of no man who opposes continuing farm benefits. The leader of our crusade to redeem this country from New Deal incompetence, Wendell Willkie, is pledged, as I am, as is the Republican platform, to continue soil conservation, Agriculture Adjustment Administration benefits, parity payments, crop loans, and wheat insurance."

The Republican candidate said he believed "one reason for the New Deal's failure to solve the farm problem was that it was evolved by theorists far from the soil."

Reich Warns Rumania And Hungary on Strife

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 16—Rumania and Hungary have received a "rap on the knuckles" from Berlin for their failure to live in harmony since the Vienna award of Aug. 30 which compulsorily settled the Rumanian-Hungary difficulties. Both countries have been admonished to "adopt the principle of reason and not exaggerate events."

At the same time they are warned to discontinue recriminating press campaigns which have waxed especially hot of late.

As a result in Bucharest an entire full-page makeup in the press with material on Hungarian atrocities in Northern Transylvania was withdrawn, and for the first time in weeks this morning's papers omit all mention of the wholesale massacres and deportations of Rumanians in the ceded area.

An additional anonuncement from Berlin that Rumanian-Hungarian differences will be solved "in accordance with the principles of the Vienna decision" must be a bitter disapopintment to those Rumanians who are still smarting under the injustice done their country. These have been hoping for a modification of the Vienna decision, involving perhaps a return of part or all of the ceded territory as a reward for their present complete and thorough adherence to the Axis.

Negotiations Continued

After breakdown of direct negotiations over settlement of the problems still outstanding since the Vienna award—such problems as population transfer and indemnities—Dr. Valerian Pop, who led the negotiations with the Hungarians and Michael Manoilescu, who was Rumanian Foreign Minister at the time of the Vienna decision, have left for Berlin and Rome respectively to plead Rumania's cause and invoke Axis aid in ending animosities between the two countries.

Axis journalists were sent on tours to visit refugees from the Hungarian "terror" in Western Rumania. They were strong in their verbal condemnation of what they saw, but none of their stories ever got into print.

Likewise Axis commissions were sent to investigate on the spot, but none of their reports were ever published.

Meanwhile Rumanian-Hungarian recriminations continued in increasing volume.

Why Did Berlin Delay?

The fact that the lid has at last been clamped down on both press campaigns does not explain why they were allowed to continue unchecked for more than a month, since Berlin could have stopped them instantly with a wave of the hand.

Perhaps it was intended to demonstrate the thesis that third power intervention is the only way to prevent the Balkan States from flying at each other. Rumanians accept this philosophically.

After the initial novelty people here in Bucharest are becoming accustomed to the sight of German uniforms, and civilian contact with the German military is generally polite.

Although their exact number is subject for speculation observers concur that there are about two divisions or around 30,000 troops, distributed at various points in the country, wherever the Rumanian Army is quartered.

Dallas Is Awarded Safest City Crown

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Completing 135 days without a single automobile traffic fatality, Dallas, Texas, has captured from Providence, R. I., the title of "America's safest city."

The National Safety Council reported not a person has been killed in Dallas motor traffic since June 2. The 135-day interval when multiplied by the 1940 Dallas population of 293,306 produces a total of 39,596,000 fatalityless man days, the figure on which the honor is based.

Providence had no traffic fatalities between March 28 and Aug. 31, a total of 156 days. Multiplied by the population of 253,213, the figure gave a total of 39,501,228 man days.

Kansas City held the crown before Providence, with 85 days and 34,015,000 man days.

New York Dairymen Postpone Strike

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—At least temporary postponement of a proposed milk strike was assured as Dairy Farmer's Union members voted to await Federal-State hearings on increased prices paid producers.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York pledged aid in obtaining a "fair and honest" price, and Union members voted, 103 to 72, to await "developments." The Union seeks a year-around blended price of $2.50 per hundredweight (47 quarts).

Jacksonville Bureau Is Exposing Rackets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A series of radio programs exposing rackets and schemes that victimize thousands of persons each year, is being radiocast by the Better Business Division of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce each Monday at 6:15 p. m. over WJAX and Tuesday and Thursdays at 8:45 a. m. over WJHP.

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Third Parties Have Significant Effects

So-called "third" parties in American politics have almost never elected a President but they have influenced profoundly at times the flow of events. They have registered their successes in the introduction and promotion of issues rather than in the election of candidates.

Yet in the hard field of elections they have had a share of successes, too. Merriam and Gosnell, in "The American Party System," compute that from 1896 to 1939 the minor parties chose some 15 Governors, 196 Senators and Representatives, and many members of State legislatures, besides city, county, and town officials.

But it is in the field of influencing the action of the larger parties or of the State and National Governments that independent or third parties have been most effective.

Can Exact Concessions

One reason is that while the group may not be able at once to elect its own candidates, it can often prevent a larger party from electing its candidates. In typical instances of this sort the new group is an offshoot from one of the older, larger parties or is a reform element in it. It can split off enough of the following of the dominant major party to reduce it to second position behind its other major party opposition.

By this threat the rebellious group can exact concessions or impose restraints. This power is often used by insurgents or a countermovement against the "old guard" of a party, as by the La Follette Progressives in Wisconsin or anti-Tammany Democrats in New York.

In other instances a minor party sometimes builds up a certain issue to the point where one of the larger parties is glad to take over the policy in order to win the following that has been established for it. By way of example, although the Populist Party did not obtain government owership of railroads, declared for in its platform of 1892, the graduated income tax, which it also favored and which was then thought radical, has become law.

Finally, an independent party may attain a degree of success for its issues if not also for itself by persistent educatiqnal efforts on the electorate. This process requires a devotedly loyal core of members intensely bound to the cause.

The Prohibition Party

The Prohibition Party is the oldest of the present minority parties in the United States. It contributed to the temperance movement of the latter nineteenth century and to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1920. Aiming originally at the prohibition of alcoholic liquors, it has broadened its program to include economic issues and an insistence on the need of spiritual awakening in the Nation.

The nominees of this New Prohibition Party are Roger W. Babson, the well-known statistician, for President, and Edgar V. Moorman, a manufacturer, for Vice-President.

The party opposes "the liquor traffic, harmful narcotics, commercialized gambling, indecent publications, block-booked movies, misleading broadcasting, political graft and injustices of all kinds."

Education for Integrity

The platform continues,

> We are vitally interested in purifying government and reducing debt and taxation, in conserving natural resources both human and material, in helping farmers who occupy and till the soil, in encouraging employers engaged in honest and useful business, in assuring wage workers and consumers a fair share of industry's products and profits. . . .
>
> We believe that to accomplish these and other worthy ends there must be a change in the purposes, motives, and lives of our people. . . . The development of character—integrity, health, industry, self-control, initiative, with a desire to be of service and a willingness to make sacrifices—must be the first aim of parents and teachers.

The Socialist Party has polled the largest vote among "third" parties in most presidential election years since its formation in 1899—excepting, of course, the Theodore Roosevelt "Bull Moose" vote in 1912 and the La Follette Progressive movement, which the Socialists endorsed, in 1924. The Socialist strength reached its peak in 1920, when Eugene V. Debs received nearly a million votes. This was just after a group had split off to form the nucleus of the Communist Party.

Since then there have been other setbacks but with Norman Thomas as its nominee in every presidential election since 1928 it has maintained a strength of above 250,000 votes. Mr. Thomas is a former clergyman who opposed participation in the World War in 1917 and is widely received as a lecturer and a defender of civil liberties. His running mate this year is Maynard C. Kreuger, a young professor of economics at Chicago University.

The Socialist Platform

The Socialist platform calls for the taking over at once of large sections of basic industry by the Government, asserting that this would aid in defense. It criticizes the Roosevelt Administration for "failure to solve the domestic problem of unemployment" and charges that the old parties are following "policies which lead directly toward American intervention" in war, "including those steps allegely 'short of war' which, if pursued to their logical conclusion, mean war itself." However, the Socialist leaders would aim to defend and extend the New Deal gains in social security, farm benefits, and collective bargaining for labor.

The Communist Party, affiliated with the Third International in Moscow and claiming about 70,000 members, is somewhat handicapped in its campaigning by the fact that its candidate Earl W. Browder is under appeal bond in connection with conviction for a passport fraud and is obliged to remain in the jurisdiction of New York State.

The Socialist-Labor Party is older than the Socialist Party but in 1936 polled less than 13,000 votes.

The Union Party of four years ago is not in the field this year, but in its place is a National Greenback Party.

How a Minor Party Gets Its Name on the Ballot

The question, "What is a political party?" is answered at least in one technical respect by State laws. States have to define when an organization becomes sufficiently large and distinct to have its name on the State-printed ballots.

Especially in those States where each party has its own column on the ballot, the keeping of this recognition is of vital importance to minor parties. In general the States require the filing of petitions with a specified number of names in order to nominate candidates for office, though in some instances this may be done by certificate from a nominating convention or caucus.

In some States a party column is given to any group thus nominating candidates to a number of offices; as in Kansas any group filing regular nomination papers for candidates to a majority of State or county offices has a right to a separate ticket in the primary as well as general election.

New York Requirements

Often, however, it is necessary for a new party to file special petitions for a space and party emblem on the ballot. In New York State an independent nominating petition for candidates for State office must be signed by at least 12,000 voters, and these must include at least 50 in each county of the State. After filing such a petition the party may nominate by convention.

Even Massachusetts, which does not separate the parties in columns but groups candidates by offices, places a premium on the party designation after the name; for while an ordinary nomination may be made by petition of 1,000 signatures, a new party in order to label its candidates must file petitions containing names equal to 3 per cent of the average vote in the last three elections for Governor—approximately 53,000 signatures.

Usually a party must poll a certain percentage of the votes cast in order to retain its place on the ballot. If it fails to do this it must go through the petitioning process again, which involves a great deal of expense and effort.

Value of Position

With reference to the Prohibition Party, which is on the ballot in thirty States, it has been estimated that to reestablish this position—or to change the official name of the party in those states—would cost approximately $1,000,000 in filing fees and other outlays.

The Communist Party is under fire in many States this year and has been ruled off the ballot in ten where it previously appeared. In Georgia, Arizona, and California, this action has been taken on ground that it advocates violent overthrow of the Government; in Illinois, Kentucky, Vermont and some other States, the party has failed to maintain the required vote or file adequate petitions.

In Ohio a new party must file, at least 90 days before election, a petition equal to 15 per cent of the last total vote for Governor, and must cast 10 per cent of the total vote in order to retain its place. This year the Socialist and Socialist-Labor parties as well as the Communist failed in that State to qualify for the November 5 election.

Some other State requirements follow:

California: Petition, 1 per cent of voters 75 days before primary.

Illinois: Petition, 25,000 names, at least 200 from each of 50 counties. Must poll 5 per cent to continue as established party.

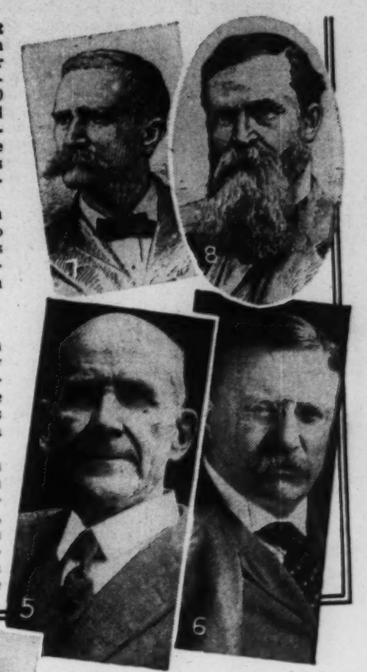
Louisiana: 1,000 or more persons may organize party; must poll 10 per cent to stay.

Minnesota: Petitions, 5 per cent of last vote in county.

Nebraska: Convention of 750 or more persons.

North Carolina: 10,000 signatures 90 days before general election. Must poll 3 per cent to stay.

Wisconsin: Petition of voters in at least ten counties, 90 days before September primary.



Purdy; © Harris & Ewing; Associated Press; National Cyclopedia of American Biography

(1) Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee. (2) Roger W. Babson, Prohibitionist. (3) William Lemke, Union, 1936. (4) Robert M. La Follette, Progressive, 1924. (5) Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, 1920. (6) Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, 1912. (7) John P. St. John, Prohibitionist, 1884. (8) J. B. Weaver, Populist, 1892.

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So fast do the totalitarian nations move, so unexpected their attack, so varied their hatreds, we find it necessary to take this step. We cannot be caught unprepared. We must be ready for any eventuality.

Even though it means giving up homes . . .
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Our men will be ready.

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To build up the armed forces of the nation!
To feed, to clothe and to arm these young men properly!
They're entitled to this much, at least!

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Mrs. Clarence E. Farnum, 72 Otis St., Medford Mother of ten—four registering today

Victory Over Italian Squadron in Battle at Sea Writes British Naval Epic

ROME, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Italian High Command reported today the sinking of the 1,475-ton British submarine Perseus after a heavy artillery duel with the 1,368-ton Italian submarine Toti in the Central Mediterranean. The Italian vessel was said to have shelled and machine-gunned the Perseus, finally sinking it with a torpedo.

ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Oct. 16 (AP)—From the bridge of this man-o'-war, this writer watched Britain's warfleet smash a hole in Italy's sea power, sinking three of Premier Mussolini's swift destroyers in a battle beginning before dawn and ending hours later in the glow of a rainbow stretching over the broad expanse of sea.

It was in last Saturday's gray dawn that the British warships came upon the Italian craft, off the southeast coast of Sicily, and in the ensuing battle the powerful cruiser Ajax, hero ship of the South Atlantic victory over the Nazi pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, emerged a hero for a second time.

Single-handedly, the Ajax shelled and sank two Italian destroyers, badly damaged a third, the Artigliere, which was finished off a few hours later with a torpedo rammed into her vitals by the cruiser York. When it was all over, two Italian squadrons had raced full speed to their home bases, leaving the seas to the British.

The Ajax, one of a squadron of cruisers and destroyers forming a protecting screen for the fleet in another wide sweep of the Mediterranean, was splashing through blue calm waters under starlit skies when suddenly she sighted a trio of Italian greyhounds at 2:30 a. m.

Masts Tumbled to Decks

The Ajax, several miles ahead of this flagship, opened fire immediately with her 6-in. guns, ripping gaping holes in the sides of the Italian crafts' funnels, and sending their masts tumbling down on their decks.

The destroyers answered briefly but after a few salvos their guns went silent.

The Ajax kept up her barrage for several minutes. Then there were terriffic blasts as the magazines of two of the Italian ships blew up, and they sank. The other fled into the darkness.

About a half hour later Ajax met two other large Italian destroyers and quickly engaged them. Both turned tail and jammed on full speed. One of them, later identified as the 1,620-ton Artigliere, was hit by the Ajax. A mass of flames swept skyward from her decks.

Still, a few minutes later the Ajax sighted an Italian cruiser and four destroyers, but was unable to make contact with them because they steamed northward in a hurry, making direct for Sicily.

The Ajax then turned to the trail of the flaming Artigliere and this flagship dispatched a number of cruisers to join her.

Planes Join in Pursuit

British planes of the fleet air arms, looking like silver bullets in the glow of the rising sun, shot from the decks of aircraft carriers, spotted the burning warship, then being towed by another Italian destroyer.

A small striking force of the fleet air arm was ordered to speed ahead and drop torpedoes around the towing ship. The latter, spotting the approaching aircraft, slipped the tow line and headed for Sicily leaving the blazing Artigliere to shift for herself.

Some of the Artigliere's crew stubbornly fought the flames rapidly enveloping their ship, while others hurled themselves onto liferafts tossed on the sea.

Italian sailors who kept to their ship, seeing the hopelessness of their fight against the flames, waved white sheets and her captain hoisted a white flag.

The cruiser York, pulled up a short distance away, signaled the Italians to abandon ship. The York waited until all had complied and got their life rafts clear, then fired heavy shells into the Artigliere.

Rafts Dropped for Italians

The cruiser York, remembering the experience of other British ships which were bombed while trying to rescue Italian seamen from the sunken Italian cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni after another British victory, last July, decided to avoid a repetition of that experience.

So the York dropped large rafts into the water, supplementing those already carrying the Artigliere's seamen, and Admiral Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet, sent a radio signal in Italian giving the position of the survivors. A few of those adrift from the destroyers sunk by the Ajax were picked up.

British aircraft some time later sighted three Italian cruisers and several destroyers southeast of Sicily, apparently dispatched in the hope of covering the Artigliere. The British flagship sent cruisers to contact them but the Italian vessels turned about quickly.

The Italians attempted to make the British pay for their victory by showering bombs on the fleet, but the Fascist planes, diving from rain-laden clouds, failed to hit their targets.

Pom poms and 5-inch antiaircraft guns beat off six heavy air attacks within a few hours.

British fighter planes also scampered from the decks of aircraft carriers to engage the attackers. Their machine-gun fire downed one Italian plane shadowing the fleet and two Italian bombers plummeted into the sea.

Still another bomber was downed by antiaircraft guns and a fourth was seen fluttering toward land with one motor dead and part of its fuselage shot away.

All the British fighters returned safely to their mother ships.

The Italians, apparently sticking to a policy of avoiding contact of their main units with the British, sent out a large force of submarines, causing attack warnings to be sounded almost continuously aboard this flagship and other units of the British fleet during the last two days of the week-long sweep through the Mediterranean.

The Australian destroyer Vampire attacked two Italian submarines with depth charges, but results were not disclosed.

Other British fleet units dropped tons of explosives into the sea in efforts to blast the enemy submersibles.

The first two Italian destroyers sunk were not immediately identified by name, but were said to be of the Partenope class, of 679 tons displacement each and having normally 94-man crews. The four ships in this class were the Partenope, Polluce, Pallade, and Pleiadi, all built in 1937.

The Artigliere, a 1,620-ton destroyer, had a normal complement of 165 men.

Italian Version

On Oct. 13 an Italian communiqué reporting what was presumably the same naval engagement recorded in the preceding story, claimed that a 7,000-ton British cruiser of the Neptune class had been sunk and a British heavy cruiser and an aircraft carrier "heavily damaged." Italian losses in this battle were said to have consisted of 1,400-ton destroyer and two 600-ton torpedo boats.

The British cruiser Ajax is of the Neptune class.

Spanish Catholics Aided

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (AP)—Several hundred Roman Catholic churches in Spain will be equipped completely and numerous Spanish chapels will receive religious regalia for church ceremonies through donations of German Roman Catholics, DNB, German news agency, said today.

Their collection, it reported, includes church goods ranging from vestments to chandeliers, gold chalices and old German religious paintings.

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Britain Solves Food Problem But Price Issue Remains

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — While the British Government is succeeding in keeping the Nation's table well supplied with food at prices within the range of most household purses, it has come into sharp conflict with farmers over new prices it has lately fixed for agricultural produce.

In fact there is a battle going on between the Ministry of Food which controls food prices and the Ministry of Agriculture which directs home food production policy. To date the claim of the farmers that the Ministry of Food has the whip hand seems to be correct.

The new price levels which include reductions for fat cattle and pigs are thought by farmers to threaten to defeat the Government's aim of maximum home food production. Increased prices for milk and potatoes, it is pointed out, do not help the farmers whose skill and capital are invested in beef and bacon production. Nor will they aid a balanced agriculture or put the average farmer sufficiently in funds to extend his production.

Changes in Farm Plan

British farmers are very far from expecting profits like those earned in the World War. But they contend that no one can produce without money and nothing but an all-round increase in prices will offset the big rise in farm wages and cost of production generally.

The standard price of wheat which has now been fixed at 14s. 6d. per cwt, for 1941, the same as in 1940, is considered by many farmers to be insufficient to offer prospects of a reasonable return. But it is the pig breeders, beef producers, and poultry farmers who are most seriously affected by the new manifestations of British agricultural policy.

Drastic reduction in imports of feeding stuffs is the chief cause of an enforced change in British farming practise. First preference is now given to milk producers; bacon is considered something of a luxury and its production is therefore to be curtailed; beef, it is held, might just as well be imported in the finished state as in the form of feeding stuffs to fatten steers; eggs are not placed very high by the nutrition experts and their production is to be encouraged more in back yards from household scraps than on big chicken farms relying mainly on grain from overseas.

Farmers cannot say they were not warned of the pending foodstuff shortage or of the sort of agricultural policy the Government seemed to be aiming at. What they are chiefly complaining of is the apparent double penalties to be imposed on beef and pig producers, namely restriction of foodstuffs available to them and at the same time a lower price for the reduced number they are to be allowed to fatten.

Nor do farmers forget a statement by the Food Undersecretary, Mr. Robert Boothby, that even if experts held meat to have little nutritional value he considered it had great psychological value in Britain. "The people like it," he said, "we shall, therefore, do our best to see that they get it."

Wage Boosts Faced

Eggs and bacon, farmers point out, rank just as high, if not higher, than meat if it is a question of maintaining breakfast and supper table morale.

Farm prices now fixed for 1941 are stated by the Government to represent an increased return for farmers of £36,500,000. But farmers point out that on the other side of the balance sheet there is £21,000,000 for wage increases besides a great additional burden through higher costs of feeding stuffs, fertilizers, and implements.

Defending the new prices, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, declared that according to Government estimates they would cover farming costs and leave something over, taking farming as a whole. Farmers, however, question the Government estimates.

Should it be found that farmers are out of pocket at the new prices, then it has been announced that there would be price revision. But such a method is not thought in agricultural circles to be conducive of maximum farm production.

Promise of better credit facilities for farmers has been made by Mr. Hudson. And he has announced that means are being sought by the Government to keep costs stable.

Nevertheless, it is not just individual grousing which has met the new prices. Protest has reached the proportions of a nation-wide demand by county agricultural committees for reconsideration of the Government decision. It is not prompted by self-interest only but by a genuine conviction among farmers that if the Government believes, as it has often asserted, that increased home food production is a vital factor in winning the war, then, it must increase prices not lower them.

While Mothers Make Munitions

International

Children Entering Nursery Air-Raid Shelter

At Slough, England, these children attend a nursery school while their mothers are engaged in work in the munitions factories or in other forms of war work. The school hours are from 7:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. The children are veterans of many bombing raids, which they now seem to take in their stride. Shelters like this one are now being built in many parts of England.

R. A. F.'s Strongest Raiders Pound Important Nazi Bases

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Air and Home Security Ministries announced today that reports so far received show there has been hardly any enemy activity over this country today. Bombs were reported to have fallen only in one coast town in Scotland and at one point in the West country. No damage or casualties are reported.

Main strength of the Royal Air Force's nocturnal raiding squadrons roared over the North Sea last night and dropped tons of high explosives on Germany's naval bases at Kiel and Hamburg, pounding away at shipping and wharves, the British Air Ministry declared today.

While the British carried out the attack on Germany, German warplanes returned in daylight after subjecting London to a heavy night of bombing which marked a new high intensity for the past several weeks, but which did not, according to the British, exceed in destructive force a bombing attack carried out early in September.

The British raiders, continuing their assaults on Germany's vital oil-producing plants, also attacked oil plants at Gelsenkirchen, Magdeburg and Salzerbergen, while two depots in the neighborhood of Kiel also were hit.

Channel Attacks Continue

The goods yards at Schwerte, Krefeld, Hamm and Söst were attacked and the railway junctions at Nordhausen and Halle were reported damaged, while a number of industrial targets, munitions factories, aircraft factories and power stations were raided by other aircraft which, owing to bad weather, did not reach their primary objectives.

The offensive against the Channel ports and the gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez was continued, it was also announced in London.

No British plane losses were reported from the raid.

A British Government communiqué described the night bombings of London as "indiscriminate." Total casualties were described as heavier than in the more recent raids. Reports from the Midlands and southwestern England indicated the overnight pounding there was the longest and most severe of recent weeks.

The biggest time bomb yet dropped on London fell near a famous building. High explosive bombs believed to be the largest Germany has were dumped along with smaller explosives and all types of fire bombs.

Famous Square Hit

Nazis in Berlin said more than 1,000 bombers dumped a ton of bombs each on London from dusk to dawn. London estimates, however, said that only about 250 tons of bombs were dropped on London by 200 to 250 Nazi planes.

Along with the little cottages and shops, numerous big buildings in London were hit. Six buildings were struck by a single stick of bombs across one section, and some persons who had sought shelter in them were believed trapped. Two other sticks of bombs in another section crumbled three buildings and shattered windows in a three-block area. An automobile was hurled over a row of houses and scattered in pieces over the back yards.

One bomb demolished completely a school where a number of persons were sheltered.

The Germans claimed a dive-bombing Stuka attacked an English transport train today resulting in 300 casualties.

Axis Moving Under Shadow Of America

Continued from Page 1

fore. Berlin would feel safer if it had France committed officially to its side.

In the background, however, is always the realization that these efforts may not succeed in time. Three might be a combination of failure of these countermeasures and a speeded tempo of interventionism in America which would convince the Wilhelmstrasse that it faced virtual certainty of American intervention.

The official line is still that if the United States will leave Europe to the Axis there will be no Axis interference in the Americas.

Spain Brought Into Picture

But the same papers which continue to play on this theme begin to discuss the rising interventionism in America. A Frankfurter Zeitung editorial yesterday suggests that Spain has a new task—to rescue Latin civilization from "the intellectual influence of North American civilization."

"The South American Continent," the paper continues, "stands today more than ever before since gaining its independence facing a decisive alternative. In Europe the motherland of its spirit has experienced a revolution from which it can rise again to a powerful state.

"In America, a powerful state, the United States, is preparing to establish its sovereign position over the whole American Continent in execution of an autocratic interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. Hispanity [a newly coined word] or Americanism; this seems to be the alternative before Latin America."

Olive Branch with Warning

Here, in this pointed hint of the weapon which Spain could become in Axis hands, is the warning which accompanies the official proffer of the olive branch if the United States will abandon England's cause and leave Germany free to consolidate and enjoy its victory.

It is a product of the rising concern that America should decide to intervene before European conquest by the Axis is complete.

It evidences also the growing feeling in Berlin that America is the final obstacle threatening to deny enjoyment of its victory. It is the inevitable reaction to the fact that England instead of surrendering, continues to fight, and that Netherlands, Norwegians, Czechs, Poles, and even some Frenchmen, continue to hope, all because of the shadow of the United States which lies over Europe.

Unless final success comes soon to German arms, resentment against the basic force which frustrates its desire is likely to break out. Meanwhile the shadow drives German armies deeper into the Balkans, sends them across Italy to Africa, pelts Spain with alternating threats and banishments, soothes Vichy with soft promises, and maintains a basic incentive to attempt the invasion of England if weather ever provides a favorable opportunity.

Scots in Air Role

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Scottish fighter pilots are playing a big part in the battle of London.

The Air Ministry disclosed yesterday that two of the best-known squadrons from "north of the border"—fighting units from Edinburgh and Glasgow—have shot down nearly 150 German aircraft, besides many others which were unconfirmed or merely damaged.

One outstanding achievement of the Glasgow squadron was on Aug. 25 when it shot down 12 German planes without a loss.

Berlin's Plaint

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (AP)—The German High Command today again accused British warplanes of "planlessly" bombing nonmilitary targets in Central and Western Germany by night and of blasting apartment houses and dwellings in attacks aimed "primarily at the civilian population."

'Shogunless Shogunate' Indicated in New Japan

Aligned externally with the Triple Axis, Japan internally is undergoing a totalitarian revolution with many signs of return to feudal traditions. Without nominally reviving the ancient Shogunate, or military dictatorship that served as the actual government while the Emperor sat apart in semi-deified abstraction, Japan's armed forces are assuming Shogun-like powers. The following article is the second of three analyzing the situation from inside Japan.

By Randall Gould

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Above the trivia of person regulations and self-denials ordained in the name of Japan's "new structure," and below the clouds of official rhetoric shrouding the top of the organism, there runs a stratum of hard and clear history.

Some supporters of what is now officially styled the "Imperial Rule Assistance Movement" like to speak of it as "the Showa Restoration." They would thus identify the present Emperor with a certainly revolutionary phase no doubt justly comparable to that of "The Meiji Restoration" which led in 1889 to parliamentary government under a constitution. That was a predominantly political revolution although it led to all manner of changes in the life of the country.

The present movement holds fast to the Constitution and to the Throne. But in its backward-looking, even reactionary, phases it has caused certain qualified observers to suggest that it means the reversion to a "Shogunless Shogunate" in which the Throne will be the shield for actual rule by the single strong and relatively united group. This group is the military—which due to nationwide conscription has such roots in the people as to make impossible the development of a Japanese equivalent to the Fascist of Nazi parties.

Military Will Dominate

There is no single permanent military man who appears apt to become a dictator, despite sporadic talk of Gen Jiro Minami or others. Nevertheless the military will dominate, and already the military has not only plunged Japan deep into the morass of the China adventure, but it has gone far in fastening upon the country a regimented economy with corresponding controls upon education, culture, religion, and about everything else.

Reverting to the historic tale, from 1889 to the early 1920's Japan was dominated by the "Genro" or Elder Statesmen, who supported the hand of the Emperor Meiji in his far-reaching reforms and advances. The last of these Genro, Prince Saionji, is now in virtual retirement, out of which he emerges only in crucial moments. Under his rule a parliamentary regime began with considerable promise that Japan might follow in the democratic footsteps of England, France, and America—despite certain disquieting German contributions such as the constitutional provision giving the armed services direct access to the Throne and the power to overthrow or block Cabinets.

Politics in Japan rapidly deteriorated, however, often to the point of open corruption. It was not hard for the army, by comparison, to put up the argument that it was more representative of true democracy. All of Japan's male youth passes through the ranks, while the officers come mostly from the great middle class of the country. While its misdemeanors in China are well known to the outside world, no such word has ever penetrated Japan, where the public regards the army as embodying both democracy and the prideful Samurai tradition of highest honor in every respect.

Scorn for War Profiteers

During the prosperous post-war '20's the antics of the politicians were merely part of the whirling, often comic, social scene. Chief scorn was reserved for the "narikin," or war profiteers. The opening of a new decade, however, brought new tensions and the fateful Sept. 18, 1931, which ushered in Japan's newest and greatest bid for empire with the "Manchuria affair."

Military and politically reactionary groups began to dominate and to agitate against the politicians, making Premiers and Cabinet members their chief targets. Japan's ancient cult of assassinating men in popular disfavor, or the disfavor of pseudo-patriots, again became a noticeable feature of public life. The transference of Manchuria into the Japan-sponsored state of Manchukuo obviously called for drastic steps, and in Japan such steps are likely to be in a number of directions simultaneously.

Observers date the obviously perceptible beginning of the present set-up from Feb. 26, 1936, the date of the "February mutiny" in Tokyo, when disturbances of some of the Emperor's own troops occurred. The impact on the country was terrific, and hard for outsiders to understand in all aspects. One result was a demand for revivifying the national spirit and a "new structure" for the national framework.

In the days preceding the beginning of the present China hostilities, there was tremendous unrest and dissatisfaction. The Army's position was confused and precarious; some supported it as the only hope, others saw it as the militaristic menace armies are often considered elsewhere. An election—the last chance for such an expression, as matters developed—turned against the Army influence.

Politicians Fell Into Disfavor

The first Konoye Cabinet spanned the period just before the beginning of the China hostilities in North China in July of 1937, and at Shanghai in August. It started in June and ended in January of 1939.

Politics and politicians fell into deep disfavor through the antics of the Diet last winter. The obscure Saito case, centering about the largely banned utterances of a member who apparently wanted to know what Japan was getting out of the China war and invovling a terrific amount of furor, further disgusted the public, so that a new reform wave set in. The stage was set, with the nation beginning to feel war rigors, for a drastic change.

Prince Konoye prepared to act by resigning from the Privy Council on June 24 to be free to establish a new political structure in accordance with views voiced May 4 by Fusanosuke Kuhara of the Seiyukai Party, who proposed the dissolution of all parties — a process virtually completed by Aug. 15, when the venerable Minseito ended 60 years of existence. The way was now cleared for events which have begun to occur with dazzling rapidity.

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Nazis Reported Saying, 'You're Next,' to Bulgars

By the Associated Press

Reports that German pressure had been turned full upon Bulgaria came today from Rome, where Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, was in conference with Bulgaria's Minister of Agriculture, Ivan Bagrianoff. These reports, which were taken to indicate that Bulgaria may be the next objective in Nazi expansion, stated that Berlin was exerting extraordinary pressure to make the Sofia Government pro-Nazi. The Vatican City newspaper L'Osservatore Romano said a government crisis in Bulgaria was imminent.

Mr. Bagrianoff, who had come to Italy following talks in Berlin, is considered to be an Axis sympathizer.

Meanwhile, the continued influx of Germans into Rumania, which today was reported to include 300 tanks and several squadrons of fighter planes, is reported to have caused Soviet Russia to negotiate for a mutual assistance pact with pro-British Turkey. These reports, which emanated from Bulgaria, stated that Moscow was prepared to promise the Turks armed support if Germany and Italy should try to seize the Dardanelles.

President Ismet Inonu was stated in Ankara dispatches to have received the new Soviet Ambassador today in the presence of the Turkish Army Chief of Staff.

Bulgarian Communist sympathizers in Sofia, where the reports originated, said President Inonu of Turkey was expected to announce the pact to the National Assembly in Ankara Nov. 1.

Turkey Standing Firm

Turkish Government circles maintained silence, but the inspired press strongly asserted that neither Turkey nor her "close friend" Greece could be "intimidated" by Germany, or by anyone else.

"Turkey has no intention of changing existing friendships, is determined to defend her independence and is still peacefully inclined," said the newspaper Ulus, Turkish Government party organ.

Turkey counts among her friends both Russia and Britain.

Growing anxiety in Turkey over the Balkan situation was reflected in reports from Istanbul that the Government had chartered three steamers to speed removal of its nationals from Rumania.

Greece also showed its concern by calling to the colors engineering and communications specialists of the class of 1936.

That action coincided with reports that several shiploads of German soldiers had joined Italian forces in Albania, raising conjectures the Axis Powers might be planning a thrust through Greece toward the Dardanelles, strategic gateway to the Black Sea.

[Fascist circles in Rome denied any German soldiers were in Albania.]

German warplanes, meanwhile, maintained a strong patrol over Rumania's rich oil fields, and squadrons of Nazi aircraft continued to fly over Bucharest.

British Minister Sir Reginald Hoare remained in Bucharest with a skeleton Legation staff. It was reported the question of departure had been left in his hands by London.

Meanwhile the attitude of Russia still remained obscure following a statement by Tass, official Russian news agency, yesterday which was taken to mean that Moscow had not been informed in advance of Germany's action in Rumania.

Authorized German sources insisted today that Soviet Russia was informed of Germany's intention of sending troops into Rumania.

Germany's Explanation

Authorized sources said the Tass denial referred to a specific story appearing in the Copenhagen newspaper Politiken and not to the concrete fact of whether Moscow had been informed.

[The Tass statement said: "The "Danish newspaper Politiken publishes a report of its Berlin correspondent stating 'The Soviet Government was timely informed that German troops would be sent to Rumania, and that the Kremlin was informed of the aims and number of troops sent to Rumania.' Tass is authorized to state that this report of the newspaper Politiken does not correspond to the facts."]

Authorized German sources said there was no doubt about the information having been given.

They recalled that a German communiqué on Oct. 12 said friendly governments, "who could be politically interested in the sending of a German mission to Rumania, have been advised accordingly by the Reich's Government."

Russia, these sources said, definitely belongs to the group of nations with whom Germany is on friendly terms and hence automatically was informed of the Rumanian move.

Relations with Soviet Russia at present are on such amicable terms, they declared, that it would be even easier today to conclude an non-aggression pact than it was a year ago.

Envoys to Confer

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 16 (AP)—William George Rendel, British Minister to Bulgaria, left today for Istanbul to confer with Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, as Bulgarian radicals reported that Russia and Turkey were discussing a military agreement to block any Axis plan of penetration into the Near East.

The conference at Istanbul was regarded by diplomatic observers as likely to be closely identified with future Turkish-Russian relations—in which Turkey still would carry a British guarantee.

Mr. Rendel, who was received by King Boris yesterday and twice conferred with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Bogdan Philoff in the past four days, departed as the German Educational Minister, Bernhard Rust arrived to receive a planned welcome from school children lined up along streets leading from the station.

Tomorrow Herr Rust is to open a German institute at which Mr. Philoff is expected to make an important speech.

Rumans Grounded

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The German radio reported today the Rumanian Airways would discontinue service from Bucharest to Sofia, Bulgaria, and Salonika and Athens, Greece, Oct. 20.

Service from Bucharest to Budapest, Vienna, and Berlin will be discontinued Dec. 15, the radio said. Thereafter, it explained, the only air communications between Bucharest and Berlin during the winter will be maintained by the German Lufthansa and the Hungarian Malert Company.

Air communications within Rumania were suspended last week until spring, the radio said.

N. J. Forge Company Has 'Mysterious' Fire

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 16—Fire of mysterious origin early today swept the plant of the Camden Forge Company, which holds Government contracts totaling $2,873,695.

The plant is engaged in building turret racks and other ordnance supplies for ships under construction at near-by New York Shipbuilding Company yards under the national defense program.

Discovered soon after midnight, the flames spread quickly through the factory. The steel building is covered with tarpaper.

Australia Links Outposts

By a Staff Artist

Section of Defense Highway

Which will connect northern port of Darwin with important southern centers. Six-hundred-mile section of the strategic road shown on map is expected to be opened in February.

Australia Speeds Building Of All-Weather Defense Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Australia is rushing to completion a new transcontinental all-weather defense road, connecting the northern port of Darwin with the three states of South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. The 600 miles between Alice Springs and Birdum remain to be completed.

It is expected that the new highway, which connects the three state capitals of Adelaide, Sydney and Brisbane with the northern port, will be completed by February. The project has been undertaken by co-operation among the three states and Commonwealth defense authorities. Its main purpose is to give the naval and military garrisons at Darwin proper overland transport, instead of being dependent, as at present, upon connections by sea. Present defective communications make it possible for Darwin to be entirely cut off from the administrative centers of the states.

Free From Air Attack

Because of its great distance from the coast, this central Australian highway will not be open to successful air attack, even from aircraft carriers cruising off the coast.

The plan to push a strategic highway through the center of Australia was strongly advocated more than 10 years ago when the Stanley M. Bruce Government set itself to connect the 2,100 miles between Adelaide and Darwin with a narrow-gauge transcontinental railway. Sir Douglas Mawson, Dr. Cecil Madigan, and other experts believed the great flat plain of central Australia could easily be crossed by an up-to-date motor road.

The highway plan also would be less costly than the 1,063-mile railway proposed from Oodnadatta, the most northerly railhead of the South Australian railway system through the Northern Territory to Darwin.

Work Begun in 1927

Work on the first section of the new line, extending the railway from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs, 300 miles to the north, was begun in 1927 and completed in 1929, opening large tracts of pastoral territory round Alice Springs. Subsequently, a 300-mile stretch of railroad was built southward from Darwin. But the complete transcontinental route, which had been intended to match the east-west transcontinental route from Brisbane to Perth, and which had been urgently recommended by Lord Kitchener as a necessity for quick concentration of troops for defense purposes, has not been built.

The new highway will bring the most northerly and southerly Australian bases within two or three days of each other. Cattlemen who have taken several months to drive a herd to the southern markets will pack their stock into trucks and convey it within the week.

Canada's Policy on Japan: To Let U. S., Britain Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada is determined that its policy toward Japan shall not over-reach that of either the United States or Great Britain.

It is naturally expected that the attitude of the Canadian Government toward Japan will follow the lines set down by Britain, following Japan's open treaty alignment with the Axis Powers. At the same time Canada, in the opinion of observers here, appears to be actuated by the most earnest desire to avoid running the risk of precipitating any further trouble with Japan by one-sided action.

For this reason, neither the formation on Oct. 10 of a Pacific Command on Canada's West Coast nor the recent embargo on copper exports, many of which had been finding their way to Japan, is considered here to be a provocative measure.

For some months there has been an Eastern Command, under Maj. Gen. Elkins, an artillery officer, formerly Master General of Ordnance at headquarters in Ottawa, which has control of troops and coastal forts and which co-operates with air and naval units in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The new Western Command under Maj. Gen. R. O. Alexander will assume similar duties over the heavily indented coast line of British Columbia. Both commands will perform the double function of keeping a watchful eye on the approaches to the coasts and of putting units of all branches of the service through their final stages of training. The disposition of defense units will doubtless be changed to meet recommendations from the joint defense board, but the unification of command both in the East and West is likely to continue.

Similarly, Ottawa is pointing out that the embargo on copper exports, while it affects Japan directly, nevertheless is based more upon increasing British and Canadian demands for copper than upon the desire to cut off Japan's supply. Under powers given the Government at the beginning of the war of licensing exports of essential metals and other materials needed for the prosecution of the war, it is pointed out, exports of nickel, aluminum and zinc have become gradually confined to sales to Britain and the United States. The recent prohibition of copper exports which excepts shipments to Britain and possibly the United States comes under the same head. Canada and Britain will need the copper, amounting to about 20,000 tons annually which was formerly shipped from two mines in British Columbia either directly in concentrates to Japan or indirectly after being smelted at Tacoma.

Meanwhile, Canada has her own domestic Japanese problem, which has been aired in previous Parliaments and is likely to be discussed pretty freely in the next session. The tenor of the debates will doubtless be governed by the course that international affairs have taken in the meantime. Canada's Japanese question has been confined to British Columbia, where most of the 25,000 Japanese in Canada are located, but it has now become a matter of national concern. There will at the same time be an effort in Parliamentary debate to keep this question in its true perspective to the international situation.

Canada to Expand Output Of Special Alloy Steels

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Munitions Minister, C. D. Howe, announced yesterday that construction of a major plant in the Canadian war industries development program will start immediatey "somewhere in Southern Ontario" at a cost of some $5,500,000.

"The plant will increase the Canadian output of special alloy steels by thousands of tons monthly" the Minister said in a statement.

Addition of this new plant to others being erected by the Department of Munitions and Supply brings to $235,000,000 the capital commitments made by the Dominion Government for plant construction to meet war needs.

The new plant will manufacture gun barrels, moving parts of artillery and other types of military equipment where alloy steels are essential. It will be in operation in 1941.

Division Chief Named

OTTAWA (AP)—Brigadier E. H. Sanson, who has been Deputy Adjutant General at Canadian military headquarters in England, has been appointed to command the Third Canadian Division, the Defense Minister, J. L. Ralston, announced Oct. 16.

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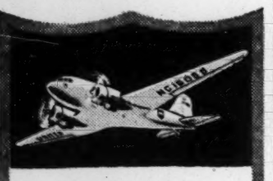

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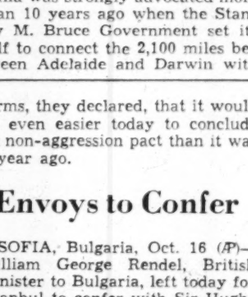

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Tomorrow the Associated Industries of Massachusetts hold their 25th Annual Meeting and Industrial Conference in Boston. This Bank extends its congratulations to the members of the Association for a most distinguished service to the industry of this Commonwealth.

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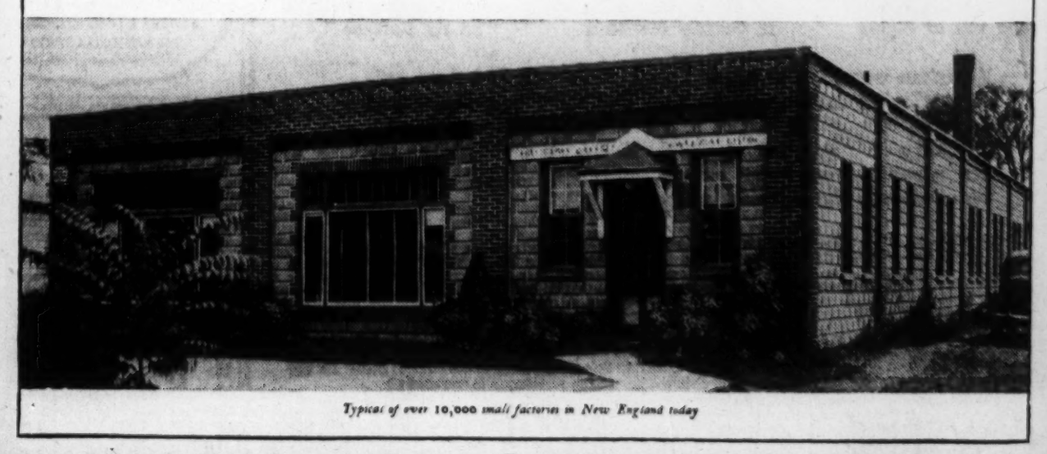

Typical of over 10,000 small factories in New England today

Women All Over the Country Join Move Against Third Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Republican women in every precinct across the country were banding forces today to make "No Third Term Day" on Oct. 23 a nationally felt protest. Miss Marion E. Martin, Director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, has summoned women leaders of the Party to make the day dramatize the Republican drive, and the leadership of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs is co-operating to help focus the attention of women voters "on the threat to the Nation's security and liberty in the third-term try of Mr. Roosevelt."

"Highlight our 'No Third Term' drive from coast-to-coast," Miss Martin urges. "Through special meetings, parades, radio talks and various activities, let us turn the spotlight on the widespread women's sentiment against a third-term candidacy.

"Hundreds of thousands of women are militant and mobilized to fight that one issue alone. It has aroused American women to amazing political activity and has contributed forcefully to the large increase in registration of women voters the country over."

As the Presidential campaign takes on the accelerated pace of its final weeks, partisan activity is stepping up in all headquarters here. One of the growing groups on the Republican side is the Grandmothers' Affiliate of the Associated Willkie Cubs of America. Called the "Save America for Your Grandchildren" organization and sponsored by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the fomer President, it is headed by Mrs. Ely Hutchinson and reports membership among thousands of women whose basis of contribution is a minimum of 10 cents for each grandchild.

Mrs. Hutchinson founded the club, she said, in the thought that grandmothers should strongly protest "reckless and extravagant" New Deal spending as a burden that would have to be shouldered by future generations.

"Our grandchildren and their children and children's children will be overwhelmed by taxation to pay this enormous national debt out of their daily earnings," she continued. "I feel that grandmothers everywhere should get together in a strong protest against the burden of terrific debt that is being built up by the New Deal, and the end not yet in sight.

Calls on Elders

"I believe also that grandmothers should be urged not to neglect their duty at the polls to make certain of the election of Wendell Willkie."

Another popular feature of the women's program in the campaign is the weekly political debate between Mrs. Charles Poletti, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of New York and spokesman for the Democratic argument, and Mrs. Preston Davie, Republican and founder of the National Republican Builders. Alternating as opening speakers, the two women face each other at a small table each Wednesday at 5 p. m., to voice "Opposing views in the Campaign" over WQXR.

Th work to get out the women's vote found a widely-known publicist this week in Kathleen Norris, novelist, who has written 2,000 women condemning the third term and asking their help in home, club and church groups in the campaign "for the restoration of Americanism."

Fights Third Term

Harris & Ewing

Miss Marion E. Martin
Director, Women's Division, Republican National Committee.

Business and Government Ethics Held Alike

Continued from Page 1

language and an idiom by Professor Veblen in a series of books in which business men were described as uniquely predatory and wasteful.

It took the depression of 1932 to bring these ideas out into actual ballot-box effectiveness, but they have been in the making for a long time, having imperceptibly expanded from the custodianship of a rather recherché cult of "advanced" economic thinkers into popular credence through the colleges and schools.

But there was another and even more powerful element in the development of this idea. Perhaps out of a loss of faith in certain religious quarters in old religious values, a sort of secularization of certain old-fashioned tenets seems to have taken place. That is, there appears to have grown up a tendency to think of the "Government"—in capital letters—as a sort of ever-present, omniscient, personal, always benevolent force, and on the other hand to think of "Business" or "Captialism" as the "Devil." Thus there has tended to arise a picture of the "new economic society" (Government controlled and operated) as sounding like Heaven, as contrasted with "Capitalism."

Paradox in Checks

Hence, there has arisen the curiously paradoxical idea that "The Government" can be trusted without the old-fashioned checks and balances which Americans traditionally have thought necessary, while "Business" can hardly be trusted to do anything without govermental check.

Out of this has arisen a mass of contradictions of a certain type, in which the "Government," and those taking part in it, are allowed to do things that "Business" cannot do, and is allowed to act without the checks to which business is subjected.

For instance: The United States Treasury is permitted, under the Gold Exchange Act of 1934, to manipulate, peg, rig, or stabilize government securities or any other securities, foreign exchange, or anything else, with the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund, but under Federal regulation of the securities markets investment bankers are permitted only within the narrowest limits to do the same thing.

Again, under the Utilities Act of 1935, the private utilities are put under rigorous requirements of uniform accounting, but the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Northwest Power Authority, and all Federal and local power projects are specifically exempted from these requirements.

Supreme Court's Power

Again, the present Administration has railed bitterly against the constricting veto power on its actions exercised by the Supreme Court, as it was, and has finally achieved a court likely to give it all the leeway it wants. But in recent years, through the erection of multitudinous new commissions, business has found itself subject to the veto power of, and checked and double-checked by, nine times nine men in the form of commissioners, examiners, bureau heads, and other officials.

Again, under the administrative rulings by which the National Labor Labor Relations Act is now administered, it is permissible for labor organizers to utter and publish even falsehoods about an employer involved in a labor election, but it is in many cases illegal, and always dangerous, for an employer even to state simple truths about the situation to his employees.

Again, in recent years there has been set up a quota system in the sugar business, under which practically all interests have been given a definite monopolistic protected quota of production. But not all, for the Administration has time and again, particularly in connection with the passage of the Sugar Act of 1937, and in the Congressional skirmishes this year preliminary to its continuance, tried to take away any protection from the domestic cane sugar refiners. This is not to say that the quota system is good or bad, but merely to say that the refiners, apparently because they are corporations, have been singled out for attack, on the theory that in a system of quota protection they ought to be without protection.

Discrimination in Reports

Again, extremely high standards of regular reporting and accounting have been imposed upon and for the most part willingly accepted by all corporations whose stock is listed on the stock exchanges; but Congressmen who have tried to get similar reports, with proper depreciation allowances and write-offs, from the rapidly growing Treasury affiliated corporations, have met consistent official resistance.

Business men have formed trade associations to police their own industries and enforce fair practices but these are officially frowned on unless Government-controlled.

Not long ago the Supreme Court found certain leading oil companies criminally guilty of certain practices which they had originally undertaken during the National Recovery Administration days under the aegis of the government and at the sponsoring of one of its leading officials.

Even the budget has figured in this double standard of ethics. Business, for example, has been consistently told that pump-priming is a good argument for more spending of government funds (which naturally makes friends for the government) but never good argument for tax reduction. On the other hand, business has been told that the need of budget-balancing is a sound reason for more taxes on business, but never a sound reason for the curtailment of government outlays.

Publicized Leakages

Again, to broaden the point, it has been energetically argued in recent years that there are great wastes and leakages in the capitalist system, to the middle man, the banker, the entrepreneur, and so on. But there has been no mention of the great leakages and wastes in the political engine of taxes and spending, in the form of patronage, pork-barrel and bureaucracy, of statisticians, press agents and lawyers, vast expenditures saddled on the government, such as the program of buying foreign silver, which are almost frankly concessions to various pressure-blocs, and often unnecessarily large concessions.

On top of and more important than all these is the general idea that lapses on the part of government officials from everyday ethics are pardonable, but not on the part of business. Of such, for instance, is the idea that a political move by a New Deal official is pardonable if it is "clever."

Cleverness the Excuse

It is not pardonable because it is clever. It is pardonable only on the theory that "The Government" is essentially good and business is essentially bad, therefore that any move on the part of a Government Official likely to keep the friends of stronger government in authority, is a good thing.

This double standard of ethics inherent in the New Deal is one of the major issues in this election. The New Deal has operated on the theory that the old-fashioned distrust of government, expressed in the check and balance system, is outmoded. The government, this theory holds, is inherently good and wise and does not need as do businessmen restraints and restrictions on their actions.

The Republican candidate for the Presidency, however, represents in this campaign the theory that men in government, as well as men in business need rules and regulations for their guidance. Instead of a double standard of ethics—one for government men, and another for businessmen—there should be but one standard for both. Whether men are in government or in business their power needs regulation. And the Republicans hold that if Wall Street needed reform in 1932 and had to have its power curbed, the same holds true today of Washington.

Text of President's Talk On Draft Registration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Registration Day address prepared for delivery over a nation-wide hookup follows:

On this day more than 16,000,000 young Americans are reviving the 300-year-old American custom of the muster. They are obeying that first duty of free citizenship by which, from the earliest colonial times, every able-bodied citizen was subject to the call for service in the national defense.

It is a day of deep and purposeful meaning in the lives of all of us. For on this day we Americans proclaim the vitality of our history, the singleness of our will, and the unity of our Nation.

We prepare to keep the peace in this New World which free men have built for free men to live in. The United States, a Nation of 130,000,000 people, has today only about 500,000—half a million—officers and men in Army and National Guard. Other nations, smaller in population have four and five and six million trained men in their armies. Our present program will train 800,000 additional men this coming year and somewhat less than 1,000,000 men each year thereafter. It is a program obviously of defensive preparation and of defensive preparation only.

Clear Determination

Calmly, without fear and without hysteria, but with clear determination, we are building guns and planes and tanks and ships—and all the tools which modern defense requires. We are mobilizing our citizenship, for we are calling on men and women and property and money to join in making our defense effective. Today's registration for training and service is the keystone in the arch of our national defense.

In the days when our forefathers laid the foundation of our democracy, every American family had to have its gun and know how to use it. Today we live under threats, threats of aggression from abroad, which call again for the same readiness, the same vigilance. Ours must once again be the spirit of those who were prepared to defend as they built, to defend as they worked, to defend as they worshipped.

The duty of this day has been imposed upon us from without. Those who have dared to threaten the whole world with war—those who have created the name and deed of total war—have imposed upon us and upon all free peoples the necessity of preparation for total defense.

But this day not only imposes a duty; it provides also an opportunity for united action in the cause of liberty—an opportunity for the continuing creation on this continent of a country where the people alone shall be master, where the people shall be truly free.

Democracy for Youth

To the 16,000,000 young men who register today, I say that democracy is your cause—the cause of youth.

Democracy is the one form of society which guarantees to every new generation of men the right to imagine and to attempt to bring to pass a better world. Under the despotisms the imagination of a better world and its achievement are alike forbidden.

Your act today affirms not only your loyalty to your country, but your will to build your future for yourselves.

We of today, with God's help, can bequeath to Americans of tomorrow a nation in which the ways of liberty and justice will survive and be secure. Such a nation must be devoted to the cause of peace. And it is for that cause that America arms itself.

It is to that cause—the cause of peace—that we Americans today devote our national will and our national spirit and our national strength.

Shell Plans Full Pay For 2 Months in Army

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Shell Oil Company announced that all employees who are drafted or volunteer for military service will receive full pay for the first two months they are away.

The company also will take over payments of all group life insurance premiums for employees during leaves of absence for military training, Charles S. Smith, Divisional Manager, said.

Mr. Smith estimated the policy would apply to about 30,000 employees.

American Arms Aid Egypt?

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Anthony Eden, Secretary for War, has arrived in Egypt for consultations with Lieut-Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commanding Britain's Near Eastern armies, it was announced here tonight.

ROME, Oct. 16 (AP)—The use of American arms by the British preparing to resist an impending Italian offensive in Egypt was hinted today by Virginio Gayda, writing in Il Giornale d'Italia.

He declared the Italians had pushed 20 miles beyond Sidi Barrani to Bur Alem Talut in preparing for their next thrust against the British stronghold at Mersa Matruh.

Signor Gayda told his countrymen, further, not to think the Egyptian offensive was lagging just because there has been no sensational new battle since the Italian capture of Sidi Barrani.

He said the British had been strengthening Egyptian defenses in European style from the border of Italian Libya to the Nile delta.

"Motorized means and automatic arms which England has concentrated against the Italians," he wrote, "are also European type in mass and form, even if it is proved they have been furnished by American factories as well as British."

Citing arduous preparations necessary for renewal of the Italian drive eastward, Signor Gayda said, "It already is well along."

He outlined difficulties facing Marshal Rodolfo Graziani in the area, enumerating chiefly three—strong British defenses, the necessity of clearing the expedition's flanks by capturing British positions and inland bases, and the necessity of building new roadways as well as munitions depots which would be safe from British air raids.

Signor Gayda estimated that there are at least four British divisions in the field, one at Siwa Oasis and three at Matruh, including "a famous armored division which already has been beaten by the Italians and feverishly reorganized."

He put the strength of one colonial division at 12,000 men, indicating the Italians (recently estimated at 250,000) had upwards of 50,000 British troops opposing them.

In addition, Signor Gayda said, 10,000 British troops recently left Singapore to help defend Egypt.

The Gayda comments were in contrast to reports yesterday that an Italian drive against Suez was imminent. Whether German and Italian troops would move simultaneously against Turkey and Greece was a matter of sheer speculation.

The British are understood to be strengthening their position in Egypt.

7 Joynt Sons Register

CLEAR LAKE, Iowa, Oct. 16 (AP)—The seven sons of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Joynt of Clear Lake registered today for the draft. Two live here and the others in Mason City, 10 miles east.

Today's Woman

Clara I. Taylor Advises Women On Investment of Legacies

Managing Your Income—5

By Elizabeth Richey Dessez

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A gentle little woman in front of me at the savings bank shoved her pass book and a cheque through the window and said: "This is my life insurance cheque. I want to deposit it—all of it. Will you take it?" The teller looked at the cheque.

"Five thousand dollars," he said. "Yes, we'll take it. Two hundred and fifty is the highest deposit we accept, but we make an exception in the case of insurance money."

The woman moved away, and the man in the cage met my questioning look. "If they put the money in here," he explained, "they have time to think and plan. They're not so likely to make foolish investments. Sometimes we can help them."

How should a woman invest a legacy of $5,000 that constituted her capital? I put this question to Miss Clara I. Taylor, an investment counselor who has helped hundreds of women to manage money wisely. She countered with another, "Do you expect me to answer that with a formula? So many factors have to be considered—age, dependents, other income, ability to earn.

Three Points

"However, there are three points on which I advise all women alike. First: do nothing immediately. Leave your money with the insurance company, in the savings bank, or in securities, if it comes in that form, until you have time to make adjustments, to view your situation and plan intelligently. Two: Invest, do not speculate. Third: Do not invest your money without careful investigation. Beware of those who urge the necessity for immediate action, or propose investment of a sort so confidential that it cannot be discussed with a third person. Honest business will stand investigation.

"I like to help women to use what they have," Miss Taylor said. "Young women come to me, some with children, and some with no experience in the business world, with no other capital than the insurance money. To these I say invest in your own ability. Decide what your greatest interest is and use your principal—or part of it—to equip yourself to earn a living."

Recommends Familiar Fields

Miss Taylor is opposed to women going into fields in which they have had no experience, either alone or with others. She grants that there are examples of spectacular success in such ventures, but holds that these are rare in comparison with the record of disasters. Particularly does she warn against acceptance of the so-called employment contract, a comparatively recent plan for securing capital for business.

Miss Taylor thinks that the woman who has spent years as a homemaker should follow some line allied with housekeeping and home management. "I suggest that she seek a position as house mother in a school, or as hostess in a tea-room.

"Of course," Miss Taylor continued, "the woman who inherits a house—or owns one—has an asset. She may take 'paying guests,' or, still better, she may invest some of her fund in converting her property into an income-producing unit. A large house may be made into apartments; the small one may have a wing that can be rented."

"What about the woman who has always been cared for and seems incapable of contributing to her own support"? I asked.

"This is one case in which I would counsel the expenditure of capital. This woman should reduce her expenses to the minimum, put her money in a savings bank and draw upon it for maintenance. I think she should move to a community where others are living on modest incomes. A charming village is far preferable to a poor section of any city. And the woman who retires to live on her small capital does not invariably depend on it. She sews, embroiders, makes bread or cake for sale, raises flowers or bees—she finds that she has many things in her house."

How About Stocks?

I reminded Miss Taylor that she was an investment counselor, and that so far she had said little about bonds and nothing about stocks.

"I seldom advise women in the limited income group to buy stocks. However, certain types of securities have a larger element of safety than others. The woman who wants to purchase securities should get advice from her bank and not from any one who makes a commission on the sale. I do say, though, that without question uniformity of return and safety are greatest in annuity insurance and good grade bonds."

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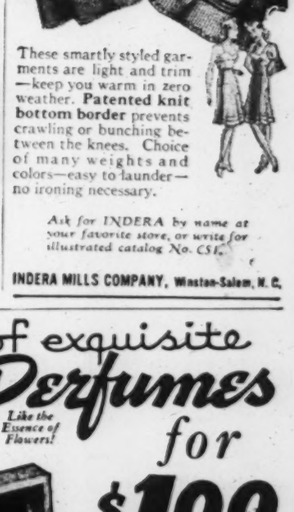
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The Christian Science Monitor
October 16, 1940

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Seven

Women of America, Awake! Guard Your Priceless Heritage—The Bill of Rights

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As I write, I'm thinking of Grandmother's chest. Such a chest! Sturdy as could be, solid walnut. A real utility piece—made by her grandfather. But the trouble was, for years no one really appreciated that chest except Grandmother. She had brought it with her across the prairie in a covered wagon, much against Grandfather's wishes.

But the time came when Grandmother passed on, and the old chest didn't seem to have a friend left. The aunts moved it to the basement.

It might be there this minute if an antique collector hadn't called. One glance at the chest and his eyes filled with greed. He loudly scoffed at the idea that the chest was worth anything. But my aunts could see that he wanted it badly. Why?—they wondered.

Well, they called in an authority on antiques and soon found out. Great-great-grandfather had been a craftsman far above the average, and the chest was worth a small fortune.

Such a hullabaloo as that knowledge caused! Back it went to an honored place in the living room. Members of the family, who had never given it a second glance in Grandmother's day, pointed it out with great pride. And the smooth tongue of the antique collector was powerless against that pride.

I realize this is just a typical American family story. I'm glad it is, because I know that what is typical of one American family is characteristic of the majority of Americans. We may not appreciate our heritage, but just let someone come along and tell us that it isn't any good—but at the same time try to talk us out of it!—and see what happens to him.

Priceless Treasure

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, we're filled today with priceless treasures that European dictators are looking upon with utmost greed. The value of these treasures was written in the hearts of our forebears, but is vague to us. Too long they have mutely served us. Too long we have taken them for granted. It is high time we brought them out into the light for reverent scrutiny, and awarded them their rightful place.

May I call your attention to just one such treasure?—the Bill of Rights. I'll admit it isn't a very imposing heirloom—at first glance. Just four hundred and sixty-two (462) words that can be read in two minutes! Yet, have you read it lately? Have you stopped to realize that it is the epitome of our American freedom? Do you know that it is the guardian of our civil liberties?

Just how important these civil liberties are to our American way of life was brought out recently by Charles A. Beard, eminent historian, in THE BILL OF RIGHTS REVIEW. He wrote: "Sweep away this civil liberty, and popular government would perish; America would become the home of a dull and brutal despotism; fear would creep into every office, factory, schoolroom, and home through the land; and distrust or hatred of friends and relatives would take the place of affection and confidence."

Strong words! And I know that every American will cry out: "That must not happen here!"

Just as the antique collector's greed for my grandmother's chest whetted my aunts' appreciation of it, so did it cause them to inquire into its history. I can still hear them: "Now, let's see, just who was Great-grandfather Neff? Did he make anything else?"

So does the realization that our civil liberties are safeguarded by the Bill of Rights whet our interest in its history. Where was it written? Who was its author? Where did he live? What else did he write? All these questions, and many more, were in my thoughts as I followed the trail that led to their answering.

Will you retrace that trail with me?

About 35 miles south of Washington, D. C., the wide Potomac River eats into the land at two points and forms a boot-shaped peninsula named Dogue Neck. In the year 1758, near the heel of that boot, a mansion called Gunston Hall was completed.

Drew Up First Declaration

Around this home swirled all the activities of a 6,000-acre plantation. One year, from its wharves, 23,000 bushels of wheat were shipped. Master of this vast plantation was the man who drew up the first Declaration of Rights in America. His name was George Mason.

I shall never forget my first glimpse of Gunston Hall. Helen Hill Miller, who is the only living biographer of George Mason, and I had driven out from Washington during mid-afternoon. Four miles off the main highway we entered the cool shadows of a narrow road that wound through a forest of sycamore and elm.

Then, suddenly, we came out into the brilliant sunshine; and down a long lane of magnolia trees, flanked by the dark green of the cedars, I caught a breath-taking view of Gunston Hall.

It is not a large home. But the mellow tone of its ancient brick gives a sense of warmth and hospitality that is in keeping with its records. For years the great and near-great sought shelter there as they journeyed from Williamsburg to Philadelphia on affairs of state. Through long talks with the master of Gunston, the ideas of such of his contemporaries as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe were influenced.

Close Friend of Washington

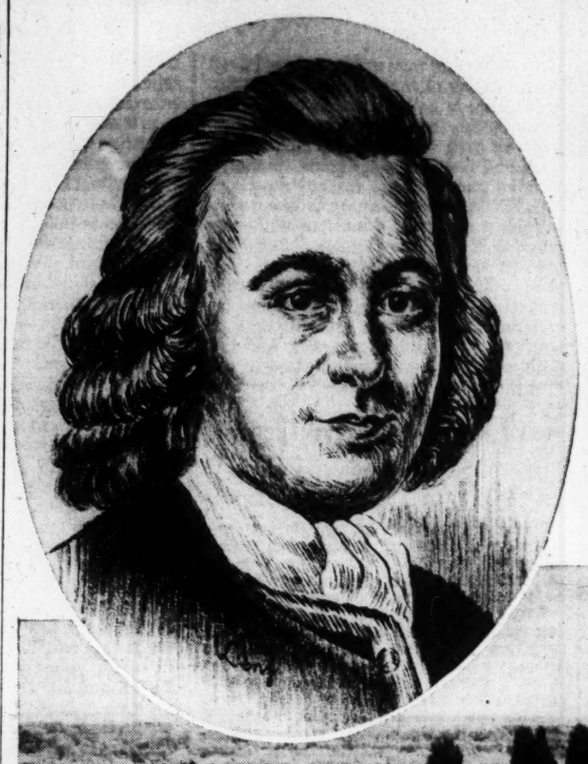
Gunston Hall is only five miles by water from Mt. Vernon; and Washington and Mason were the best of friends. They hunted together. They exchanged plants from their gardens. And in April, 1769, Mason wrote to Washington, who was in Williamsburg on affairs of state, to "bring two pairs of gold snaps for my little girls." And then as though he were not quite sure if his neighbor were versed in little girls' ornaments, he added: "They are small rings with a joint in them to wear in the ears instead of ear-rings."

(Can't you just see the dignified "Father of His Country" coming over to Gunston after his return, and fishing from his pockets gold snaps for two delighted little Masons?)

And did you know that 20 years later, in Philadelphia, George Mason laid that friendship upon the altar of freedom by refusing to sign the Constitution? He refused because he did not feel that it adequately safeguarded states' rights and individual liberty, and because it made no provision toward abolishing slavery.

But we are getting ahead of our story!

The present owner of Gunston Hall—Mr. Louis Hertle—is a deep student of Masoniana. Incidentally, he has deeded the place to us, the people, and in time it will be open to us as a shrine.



This beautiful boxwood garden at Gunston Hall is where George Mason (above) walked and pondered those great ideas which later formed the basis of America's Bill of Rights.

He showed me the bedroom where in a closet, long ago, hung a slender green whip known to the Mason children, who had felt its sting, as "the green doctor." He pointed out the cupboard which used to hold choice table delicacies. He called my attention to the exquisite detail of the carving in the big reception room. He took me into the study where, above the fireplace, is a photostatic copy of the Declaration of Rights in Mason's own handwriting.

"How much formal education did George Mason have?" I asked.

The reply was, "He was taught by tutors. His father died when he was quite young. His guardian, John Mercer, had one of the finest libraries in the colony. Half of the volumes were on the subject of law."

"So that's how he happened to become a deep student of government," I thought.

Where He Often Walked

And then we went into the garden. I am not a poet. I cannot describe the beauty of the garden of Gunston Hall to you. I can only say that I walked for the length of a city block between rows of box that were planted in 1758. The acrid odor of the dark green leaves and brown bark is still sharp in my memory. Boxwood branches that were fragile twigs when George Mason walked among them, are now larger than a man's arm and have the strength of iron—just as the country he loved has grown from a weak, confused group of colonies into a powerful, united nation.

At the far end of the box we came into an open pergola and caught an unforgettable view. Directly below us was a sunken garden, beyond that a low meadow (George Mason's deer park); and beyond the meadow flowed the wide Potomac.

We sat down to look and to visit. Slowly the entire panorama of the making of our Bill of Rights unfolded. Mrs. Miller's brilliant mind supplied the historical facts, and to those Mr. Hertle added his love for Gunston Hall.

In House of Burgesses

Historians picture George Mason as being a tall, handsome man with piercing black eyes and a quick step. He became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1759, but could not be persuaded to leave his home again until there was dire need for his services.

In the meantime, his beloved wife, Ann Eilbeck Mason, passed on and, as he explained, he had to be both father and mother to his brood of nine. Unlike most men of that day, he did not marry again for many years.

From his vantage point at Gunston, Mason watched and waited. And while he waited he prepared for greater things by serving his own community. He was vestryman of Truro Church for many years. He served as overseer of the poor. He was one of the justices of the Fairfax County Court, and a trustee of the flourishing town of Alexandria. He wrote the Non-Importation Resolutions and the Fairfax Resolves. Both showed promise of the great document still to come.

We know how sorely tried our country was in 1776. Like angry boiling clouds, events rolled up one after another—the Boston Massacre, the Stamp Act—to try the patience of our fledgling nation. And in the spring of that year when the last Assembly held in Virginia before the Revolution met in Williamsburg, Mason went as representative of Fairfax County.

He arrived late, but was immediately made a member of the committee to draft a declaration of rights. George Mason soon presented a first draft which, according to tradition, was penned in the Raleigh Tavern. After much discussion, it was adopted with slight changes.

That Virginia Declaration of Rights was drawn upon by Jefferson in the first part of the Declaration of Independence. It was widely copied in other colonies. It had a great deal of influence in France at the time of the Revolution.

Eleven years after he had drawn up the Virginia Declaration of Rights, George Mason heeded a national call to go to Philadelphia as a delegate from Virginia to the Constitutional Convention. There, for four months, he fought for state and individual rights.

Remember, it was not easy for him to be away from his children and his vast plantation. But Madison records him as saying that he would "bury his bones in Philadelphia rather than expose his country to the consequences of a dissolution of the convention without anything being done."

Feared Elective Monarchy

At first, he opposed a single executive (a president) because he feared such might bring about an elective monarchy. But so many favored the plan that he conceded; **however, he wanted the president to be chosen for one term of seven or eight years and to be ineligible for re-election.**

He was on his feet at every opportunity to plead for individual rights and for a plan of gradual emancipation of all slaves. He was defeated time and again.

During the last weeks of the convention, discouragement overwhelmed him; but he fought on. It was only at the very last that he decided he could not possibly sign the Constitution as it was framed. He knew he jeopardized his friendship with Washington. Washington didn't think the Constitution perfect, but he signed. Mason could not compromise further with his conscience.

History doesn't need to tell us that his home-coming to Gunston Hall was a sad one. Four months away, and it must have seemed to the tired man that he hadn't accomplished a thing. But he was not ready to give up fighting—oh no!

The states must ratify the Constitution before it could become a living document. As it stood it was only a plan on paper.

He drew up some "Objections to the Proposed Constitution" and sent them to Washington. They began with the fact that the Constitution did not contain a Bill of Rights.

And in June, 1788, he set out for Richmond, where the Virginia capitol was then located, to enter the fight against ratification, unless in ratifying a Bill of Rights was demanded.

Again the struggle was a bitter one, with brilliant men opposing brilliant men. Each side was sure its stand was justified.

Finally, the Committee of Amendments (of which George Mason was a member) brought in a Bill of Rights that closely followed the one he had drawn in 1776. In substance the Virginians were saying: "We accept this Constitution, but we think it is weak and we want a backbone of individual liberty added to it."

When Mason left the convention in Richmond, he bade good-bye to public life forever. No longer was it possible to coax him from the sight of the chimney smoke of Gunston. He had served faithfully; now he would wait patiently. His patience was rewarded. For by 1791 the Bill of Rights, as we know it, had been added, as amendments, to our Constitution and duly ratified by the states.

As I walked back through the gardens, with every slim cedar throwing fingerlike shadows of late evening, it seemed that I could visualize George Mason as he must have been when that welcome news came—older now, and very quiet.

Maybe you, reader of this article, haven't stopped to think for a long time how necessary to our freedom is the preservation of this Bill of Rights. Maybe for years you have taken it for granted, just as my aunts did the lovely old chest. But all the while it has faithfully served you. Because of it you, today, are granted the privilege to speak your own mind, write as you choose, and worship God according to the dictates of your own heart.

Challenge to Women

Feeling, in this perilous hour, that Americans should be reminded of their priceless heritage—the Bill of Rights—the Today's Woman Page of The Christian Science Monitor sent Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils, distinguished journalist and radio commentator, to Washington and Williamsburg to trace the origin of this great document on which rests the individual liberty of every American. Mrs. Voils devoted weeks of careful research to this subject—studying especially George Mason's superb persistence which was so largely responsible for the inclusion, in the Constitution of the United States, of a Bill of Rights. The article we print today is the first of three by Mrs. Voils. The second and third will appear on succeeding Wednesdays.

Helping Homemakers to Do Own Decorating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Who wouldn't enjoy being her own decorator if she could be sure that when all was done every color would harmonize with every other as in a salon painting—blues being exactly the right blues to go with that particular red, and yellows gloriously right with either? That every piece of furniture, every drapery, every towel on the bathroom rack would look as if it belonged to the rest of the furnishings?

Leading furniture stores are making it possible for any woman to make her own choices of color, fabric, and design without fear of ever "going wrong." Some 60 of them have guaranteed a market to manufacturers of materials—thus making it possible for them to produce fabrics in colors that blend with each other. Furthermore these fabrics and colors suit perfectly the American regency furniture that other manufacturers are making for this same "American regency co-ordination."

John M. Smyth Co., long established furniture store here, is working out the idea in cooperation with some 60 other furniture stores in different parts of the country. Their offering is a wide assortment of lovely fabrics and handsome pieces of furniture in the American regency style brought to a high point by Duncan Phyfe. Because the manufacturers are supplying not this one house alone, but the 60 others, prices are kept within the reasonable limits which the average American family finds necessary to observe, explain the furniture people.

To wander among the American regency materials at the Smyth store is to find oneself tempted to redecorate one's home completely, or to acquire a home at once if one hasn't already set up housekeeping. Here, for example, are the makings of a distinguished living room—carpet, draperies, furniture, lamps. But this is no "model room," but rather the ingredients of the model room. You yourself are expected to decide whether you want the sofa in that delectable, misty-soft yellow named for Andrew Jackson, or the off-white which bears the name of the author of Poor Richard, "Franklin bisque." You are to decide on the design of the fabric, too. You may have your color in stripes, or in camelias, or in these delightful curling plumes that were a favorite of the regency designers.

Just what can be done with the materials provided is shown in model houses at the stores. John M. Smyth's house is a carpeted staircase leading to some luscious little boudoirs and powder rooms. Here again color is used with the freedom of a master in oils or watercolors. When you know you can't make a mistake, you can be quite daring with your mixtures.

And what fun it is to bring the tints and tones of an exquisite bouquet into your home furnishings. Best of all, the basic design of this regency furniture is so good that you can feel quite confident it won't go out of style. When you tire of your home furnishings, you can simply change your color combinations—and there you are, all fresh and individual again.

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Strangers Don't Understand

MONTHS AGO, back in the spring, we left the garden in the hands of strangers. We knew, of course, that the garden would resent it. The daffodils shook their heads solemnly and the primroses sniffed and the violets held up their little faces with a wistful look, asking us not to go away. Today we came back timidly, with a feeling of deep guilt, afraid of what we should find.

Well, it is a little disillusioning to the gardener to find that the garden has survived in the hands of strangers, to find it exulting in the last full blossoming of the year, as cheerfully as if you were here to help it. Nature seems to do surprisingly well without you.

Ah, yes, but a second look shows you that no stranger can ever learn the geography of the garden, understand its moods and pamper its various whims. The dry corner behind the lily pond, which the hose always misses—the strangers didn't notice that, and we have to rush a sprinkler there just in time to save the big bamboo. The ramping plants of Saponaria escaped their untrained eyes and, in the nick of time, we cut them back. And, poor ignorant strangers, they did not know that Spergula, for all its meek and lowly look, is a sly, insinuating pickpocket, a fifth columnist without scruple, who must be held in check on all fronts. It will take us months to repel this summer's invasion.

* * *

To the strangers, the garden was a vague sweep of earth and rock and growing things. To us, who had placed all the rock and planted all the seeds, every corner, every bush and root, almost every weed is fixed in the mind, and we have longed for them since last spring. Now, coming back to them, seeing them all in their places, rubbing our hands on the rough, friendly bark of the oaks, breathing the deep pungent scent of thyme and heath and lavender, is like recovering a pleasant dream after a period of unhappy waking.

We planted last spring for strangers to reap. We sprayed and pruned rose bushes, so that they might harvest the bloom, and set out bedding plants whose blossoms we would never see. That the sower should be robbed of the reaping seemed then an act of grave social injustice. But now it doesn't matter. We can survey the crackling seed-pods of lilies, the rock plants flowerless and half asleep, the rhododendrons busy now with next year's buds, the purple lavender turned to brown stocks of perfume—we can look at the tired garden, its year's labors almost over, its color mostly gone, its choicest gifts rendered to strangers, and we feel no envy.

* * *

That all these living things, this great family placed here and tended by our hands for countless years, have come safely through the summer and the drought, have bloomed and made seed and now are going to sleep—that is enough for anyone. And the stranger cannot know, only the builder of the garden can know the deep, wordless satisfaction of finding still alive and flourishing all these frail and tender things that we left behind with the feeling of faithless parents last spring.

There is not much more time before the long sleep and we hasten eagerly over the big rocks, into the odd corners, hoping for a last glimpse of blossoming. A single blue trumpet of gentian is still blowing in a rocky crevice, the aubretia has put out a few faint-hearted blooms, a last water lily dozes in the pond and the frail autumn crocuses, those bravest of the brave, have rushed out with a shout of defiance at the coming winter. And already those hardy children of winter, the red cotoneaster berries, are grinning from the rocks, as if to remind us that, when we left last spring, they were only pale, insignificant flowers, with the bees swarming over them. How well the bees have wrought without our help!

* * *

At the lily pond we are welcomed shyly. Our little turtle springs from his rock with a wild splash and hurries under the lily pads; and the big one, the newcomer who arrived in the spring, lunges off with his clumsy feet churning the water like an old stern-wheeler. But the bold red-and-white goldfish, who has been in the family for twenty years and feels his position keenly, hangs about the pond's edge, expecting his customary tribute of bread-crumbs. A tiny tree frog is calling, with husky voice, from the bamboo bushes and it is nice to imagine, even if it is unlikely, that he, too, is welcoming us home. Near by a last robin is taking a bath, sprucing up for the trip southward; and he eyes us boldly, as if he had paid board for the superior lodging that we have provided all summer, the excellent board of raspberries, cherries, and finest garden vegetables.

* * *

But the chief delight of home-coming is to find newcomers in such strange places. Who would ever have thought that a great fern would have established itself here, in this worthless crevice? How came these columbines in the barren soil of this little valley? Why would this swarm of foxgloves choose this parched gravel bank? How did this green mat of thyme arrive among these rocks?

These are the pioneers of the garden, the rugged individualists, who choose their own way of life. You can plant for years, mix your soils with infinite cunning, devise drainage and shade. You can cultivate and weed and water, but no plant placed by your hand will ever equal these wild gypsies who have selected their own home in the wilderness and built for themselves.

It is only when you have been away and come back after an absence that you suddenly observe and appreciate them; and, even though they invariably choose the most inconvenient places and you must rebuild half your garden around them, they are worth the trouble. They will thrive, these pioneers, no matter how you neglect them, even in the hands of strangers.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Historian of Simple People

NOW THAT, it seems to me, which is taken from one of Bennett's early novels, "Anna of the Five Towns," represents his view of urban life. "As squalid as you like," he says in effect; "but none the less full of a grandeur, full of the proper stuff of romance." It is a view which may be called bourgeois; but it is a view which the realistic novelist may quite properly take. Nor was it anything but Bennett's natural attitude; for while he was as sensitive to ugliness as any man I have ever met he was quite definitely a townsman. The countryside was pleasant, lovely, stuff to paint, exquisite to see; but there were not enough men and women, not enough houses, not enough of the movements and conflicts of human beings, to satisfy him. . . .

He was never at his best unless he could be both humorous and humane, unless he could be amused by his people as well as devoted to their representation. That is the success of "The Old Wives' Tale," that the two sisters and Mrs. Baines and Mr. Povey are within his heart as well as his head. He liked nice people; they need not be good, but they must be simple and they must be honest; they might lie or be grandiose (for that sin he had some kindness), but they must not be treacherous or cruel, or anything but the plain people who grow rich or keep poor, who do their best towards those whom they love, and who certainly do their best towards what they believe to be the truth. There are millions of such people in England, and all over the world. They continue the work of civilization; and Bennett is their historian.—From "The Georgian Scene," by FRANK SWINNERTON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

After An October Rain

The October rain settles the dust that the dry weather
Spread over the valley. The woods are red; the colors
Loom brilliantly where only yesterday the dim hues
Tinted the haze. But the haze lifts, and the east hill
Glows. At its foot the witch hazel's gold blends softly
Into the red of the old maples. Let your heart record
This vivid picture. Frosts are near; the wind and rain
Will harvest the last gold from the October hill.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT MOSAIC FROM ANTIOCH

ABOUT EIGHT YEARS AGO, some American museums undertook to excavate in collaboration the ancient city of Antioch in Syria. While Antioch is a town now, in Roman days it was a great cosmopolitan center inhabited by wealthy, sophisticated city folk, who built luxurious homes and lived in the grand manner. At the crossroads of the Orient and Occident, Antioch was susceptible to cultural influences from both sources.

The American archaeologists brought to light some beautiful pavements wrought in mosaic. Many of them were transported to the United States, where they may be seen in the Princeton University Museum, the Baltimore Museum of Art, and the Worcester Art Museum.

The mosaic is a picture or decorative motive consisting of small vari-colored cubes of stone mounted carefully on a bed of cement. Compared with the qualifications of paint, it has certain limitations; it also has its advantages. The Romans, under whose influence the earlier Antioch mosaics were manufactured, tended toward naturalism in their pictorial style. The mosaicist, despite the fact that his medium did not adapt itself easily to the gradations of shadow and light necessary in a naturalistic style, managed to make some very life-like portrayals. While the earlier mosaics are painter-like and naturalistic, the later ones became more susceptible to the Asiatic influence, more stylized and decorative. This later style was borrowed by the Byzantines.

Two actors, Parthenope and Meteochos, are here represented in mosaic. Parthenope is seen declaiming dramatically. The portrait is thought to have been made in the second or third century, and is consequently more Roman in character. The ornate borders command the eye and seem almost to dwarf the figures they frame.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Playing by Touch

IF WE COMPARE the piano-playing of the average amateur, whatever his degree of skill, with that of even slightly advanced professionals, we shall usually find his most serious shortcoming to lie in the uncertainty of his results. He can never tell how he is going to play. When "in the mood," as he calls it, he may give a satisfactory performance; but at other times, for little or no reason, confused by the presence of strangers, by an unfamiliar piano or chair, or even by a change of furniture or light arrangement, he will go quite astray, stumble helplessly over the keyboard, and end with the mournful or bitter apology, "I can't do anything today," or, "I played it perfectly only this morning." On the other hand the professional, though by no means insensible to upsetting conditions of all sorts, maintains a certain fairly high standard of efficiency. . . . He may be only mediocre at his best, but he will be tolerable at his worst. But the amateur, victim of this trying uncertainty, cannot be relied upon even to play badly.

Doubtless this uncertainty, which many fairly good players would agree to be the most discouraging defect in their playing, is in large measure simply the result of a lack of routine. They either do not practice enough, or they practice fitfully and impatiently. But mere amount of time spent on work of any kind is never an index of the degree of success to be expected; too much practice may dull rather than sharpen the faculties; and far more fundamental than the routine itself are the mental habits it induces. The more we investigate the question, the more irresistibly we shall be led to the conclusion that the superior reliability of some players depends on their employment, sometimes consciously, but far oftener unconsciously and instinctively, of a sense which others neglect. The foundation of accurate piano-playing, we shall come more and more to feel, is a sense of touch naturally so delicate and through training so highly discriminating that it is capable of guiding the hands and fingers through labyrinths of the keyboard with only slight and casual aid from ears and eyes. On this tactile sense, rather than on vision or even on hearing, should the player chiefly depend. The degree of his dependence on it will be the measure not only of his accuracy, but of other fine qualities of performance.—From "A Neglected Sense in Piano-Playing," by DANIEL GREGORY MASON. (New York: G. Schirmer.)

"God, good, is the only Mind"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACCORDING TO human reason based upon the testimony of the five material senses, intelligence is both good and bad. It can be made the tool of malicious, evil motives, as well as serve the purposes of good, and man is a dual being composed of mind and mindless matter, good and evil. This sort of reasoning is like a ship without a rudder or a mariner without a compass. It is continually deluded and defrauded by material sense, in which it places reliance. Its trust in material ways and means of obtaining relief from disease and poverty, from sin and death, is betrayed over and over again; and the faith which it leads men to place in the evidence of the five physical senses as to what is true and what is false leads to heartache and disaster.

Is it any wonder, then, that students of Christian Science are profoundly grateful for the understanding they have gained of the spiritual fact that Mind is not, and cannot be, both good and evil, for God is Mind, and God is infinitely and eternally good? Christian Science gives a fixed, unwavering standard, a changeless measuring rod whereby to determine the truth or falsity of all that knocks at the door of one's consciousness. This absolute standard, this changeless Principle, is God, the one divine Mind, and many are prayerfully, humbly, and incessantly endeavoring to hold in thought only those ideas which have their origin in the one perfect Mind. In the proportion that one entertains only thoughts which are in agreement with God, is one able to distinguish between truth and error, and hold to the former and destroy the latter.

Christian Science reveals the infinite goodness of God and His unlimited power. On pages 465 and 466 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Principle and its idea is one, and this one is God, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being, and His reflection is man and the universe." And on page 469 of the same work she says: "Mind is God. The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality."

It is self-evident that when all error is eliminated from the human mind there will be no more pain or disease, no sin, sorrow, or death. But the extermination of error must begin in individual thinking, regardless of what may seem to be the thoughts or acts of others. In real being there are not many minds, capable of knowing both good and evil, but one Mind only; and each individual, in his real selfhood, reflects this limitless divine Mind, God.

Mrs. Eddy declares (*ibid.*, p. 327), "Reason is the most active human faculty." But human reason needs to have immeasurably better information than is afforded by the five personal senses. It needs to be instructed by spiritual sense, and to accept unreservedly, as its starting point, the absolute perfection of God and of man in His image and likeness. This perfection is obviously what Jesus referred to when he commanded his followers (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Reason, thus spiritually enlightened, becomes an invaluable aid in solving correctly all the problems of human experience. In reality there is no mortal, finite existence, for Life is God, infinite, immortal Mind. The sense of finiteness and all mortal material conceptions are insubstantial, fading illusions, which must disappear forever as the oneness and allness of divine Mind dawns upon thought.

Understanding the limitless amplification and the boundless beauty and blessedness of perfect Mind and its perfect manifestation, each one will find unrestricted room for the achievement of good purposes and the activity of pure motives, and endless opportunities to experience the unspeakable joy which comes from unselfed love. How sweet and precious is the understanding of the harmony of spiritual being, the painless, sinless, deathless concord in which all God's children dwell together, expressing the inexhaustible variety and diversity of God's good and holy design for His eternal universe.

As the false belief that one has a mind of his own, distinct and separate from the one Mind, fades from thought through the study and demonstration of divine Science, thought becomes more and more conscious of new motives, new and purer desires; it enters into a fresh mental universe, a universe of wide horizons and grand and noble ideals. Herein it beholds with joy the man of God's creating—not a weak and fallen mortal, but the highest idea of Mind, the infinitely beautiful reflection of immortal Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Glow-Worms In Switzerland

WORDSWORTH SPEAKS of "emotion remembered in tranquillity." I am trying to remember "tranquillity" in "emotion,"—to recall the incidents of my last peaceful holiday in Switzerland in the summer of 1939.

I remember sitting on a high rock, watching the light die on Lake Neuchâtel. I had forgotten how black the wood would be through which I would have to retrace my steps. I, therefore, plunged into the somber gloom with a slightly "scary" feeling. Then, peering down into the blackness, I beheld a little green light, emitting a gentle radiance just at my feet. It was the fairies' night-watchman, the familiar glow-worm, come to light me home.

* * *

My memory is rather like that little glow-worm throwing its beams on homely, insignificant things, lying close at hand.

It is a marvelous day on the Männlichen, as we tramp through a veritable Valley of Desolation, a land of gray rock and stony screes, almost devoid of vegetation. My companion forges ahead, pack on back, a solitary "Pilgrim" going forward undaunted to the conquest of Apollyon. A friendly little brown bird hops confidingly by the track, for all the world like the hedge-sparrow in the ivy-hedge at home; but it is not a hedge-sparrow, only a close relative, the famous alpine accentor, that builds its nest on the mountain heights almost before the snow has melted. Writers wax eloquent on the courage and hardihood of the alpine accentor; but to me it is just as though a little English "cuddy" had strayed into that weird, uncanny land.

* * *

One of the commonest insects in my garden at home is the humming-bird hawk-moth, but I do not expect to meet it in Switzerland. However, I am resting on the outskirts of a great forest with a bunch of flowers in my hand. Suddenly a familiar "humming-bird" flashes down upon me, pausing elusively on vibrant wings. I hold my breath. And then—yes!—it actually dips its fairy dart into one of the blossoms I hold in my hand! Not even in the garden at home have I been honored with such a degree of familiarity.

A. D. H.

Awakening

Awake, my little one,
And see the morning
Climbing with silvery sunbeams
On the hill;
Herding the shadows
To some distant folding,
Rousing the swallows
At the gray, old mill.

Wake up, my little child,
And watch the dawning,
Tipping the colored grasses
As they sway,
Leading the larks a-wing,
The chaffinch singing,
And jackdaws chattering
To the breaking day.

Awake, my dearest heart,
The light is winging
Over green pastures
Wet with early dew.
Open the window wide
And hail the sunshine.
Be glad once more
For this—a world made new.

T. LOVATT WILLIAMS

"БОГ, БЛАГО, ЕСТЬ ЕДИНСТВЕННЫЙ РАЗУМ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Согласно рассуждению человеческому, основанному на свидетельском показании пяти телесных чувств, наш ум есть нечто хорошее и дурное одновременно. Он может сделаться орудием злонамеренных, дурных побуждений, также, как служить целям добра, а человек есть двойственное существо, состоящее из разума и неимеющей разума материи, из добра и зла. Такое рассуждение напоминает корабль без руля, или мореплавателя без компаса. Оно постоянно бывает введено в заблуждение, или обмануто, тем самым материальным чувством, на которое оно полагается. Снова и снова изменяет нам надежде получить материальными путями и способами облегчение от болезни и бедности, от греха и смерти. В силу все того-же рассуждения мы полагаемся на пять телесных чувств, чтобы знать, что верно и что ложно, и, в конце концов, нас это доводит до горя и злополучий.

Надо-ли поэтому удивляться, что ученики Христианской Науки испытывают глубокую благодарность за то, что они поняли тот духовный факт, что Разум не есть и не может быть одновременно и дурным и хорошим, потому что Бог есть Разум, а Бог бесконечно и вечно благ. Христианская Наука дает нам неподвижный и непоколебимый образец, неизменное мерило, удостоверяющее правильность, или неправильность того, что стучится в двери нашего сознания. Этот абсолютный образец, этот неизменный Принцип есть Бог, единый божественный Разум,—и многие стараются смиренно, молитвенно и безпрестанно держать в своих мыслях только те идеи, которые имеют свое происхождение в едином совершенном Разуме. Поскольку мы имеем только такие мысли, которые в согласии с Богом, постольку мы способны различать правду от заблуждения, держаться первой и уничтожать последнее.

Христианская Наука открывает бесконечную доброту Бога и Его безграничную силу. На страницах 465 и 466 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет: "Принцип и его идея—одно, и это одно есть Бог, всемогущее, всеведающее и вездесущее Бытие, а Его отражение есть человек и вселенная." На странице 469 того-же труда она говорит: "Разум есть Бог. Разрушитель заблуждения есть великая истина, что Бог, благ, что он *единственный* Разум, и что предполагаемое противуположное бесконечному Разуму—именуемое *дьяволом*, или злом—не есть Разум, не есть Истина, а есть заблуждение, не имеющее ни разумения, ни реальности."

Само собой очевидно, что, когда все заблуждение будет удалено из человеческого разума, то больше не будет ни страданий или болезни, ни греха, горя или смерти. Но человек должен начать искоренение заблуждения в своих собственных мыслях, независимо от того какими ему представляются мысли и поступки других. В истинном бытии нет множества умов, способных познавать как добро, так и зло, но есть только один Разум; каждый отдельный суб'ект, отражает в своем истинном существе бесконечный божественный Разум, отражает Бога.

Mrs. Эдди заявляет (там-же стр. 327): "Рассудок есть самая активная способность человека." Но рассудок человека нуждается в неизмеримо лучшем осведомлении, нежели то, которое ему доставляется пятью личными чувствами. Он нуждается быть наставленным духовным чувством и должен принять безоговорочно исходную точку духовного чувства: абсолютное совершенство Бога и человека, созданного по Его образу и подобию. Очевидно это и есть то совершенство, о котором говорил Иисус, наказывая своим последователям (Матфей 5:48): "И так будьте совершенны, как совершен Отец ваш небесный." Получивший духовное просветление рассудок становится бесценным помощником для правильного разрешения наших жизненных задач. В действительности нет смертного конечного существования, ибо Жизнь есть Бог, бесконечный бессмертный Разум. Ощущение конечного и все смертные материальные представления являются мнимыми преходящими иллюзиями, которые должны будут исчезнуть навсегда, когда мысль будет озарена светом единства и полноты божественного Разума.

Понимая безконечное расширение и безграничную красоту и блаженство совершенного Разума и его совершенного проявления, каждый найдет неограниченный простор для выполнения хороших намерений для действия чистых побуждений и для безконечных возможностей испытывать несказанную радость, которую нам дает безкорыстная любовь. Как сладостно и ценно для нас понимание гармонии духовного бытия, безболезненное, безгрешное, бессмертное согласие, в котором все дети Божьи пребывают вместе, выражая неисчерпаемое многообразие и разнообразие Божьего доброго и святого плана для Его вечной вселенной.

Когда ложное представление о том, будто каждый человек имеет лично ему принадлежащий разум, отличный и отделенный от единого Разума,—когда это ложное представление поблекнет и станет постепенно исчезать из наших мыслей, благодаря изучению и применению в жизни божественной Науки,—то мысли наши начнут все больше и больше сознавать иные, новые побуждения, новые и более чистые стремления; мысли наши станут проникать в новый для нас ментальный мир, мир просторных, широких, далеких горизонтов, великих и благородных идеалов. Там мысль наша с радостью увидит человека Божьего творения,—не слабого и падшего смертного, а высшую идею Разума, бесконечно прекрасное отражение бессмертной Любви.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Autumn

All through that long October day
We roamed the paths on Autumn's magic carpet
Of deep piled leaves in russet, brown and gold.
Then darkness fell, and dripping rain
Stirred the leaves like the whispered footfall
Of a friend
Hastening to join us.

ELIZABETH E. WALLACE

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1940

Naval Subsidy To Old Colony Line Proposed

Section between Boston and Fore River Yard may be taken over as part of defense.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission heard today a suggestion that the Navy Department could subsidize purchase of one section of the Old Colony Railroad between Boston and the Fore River Shipyards near Quincy, Mass., if naval officials believed the line were necessary for national defense.

The suggestion came from Charles B. Rugg, counsel for trustees of the Old Colony which has petitioned the ICC to include its lines in the reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reorganization and for the New Haven to operate the Old Colony's Boston group lines for freight traffic only.

Discussing the Navy's contention that the Greenbush Line of the Old Colony was necessary to serve the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Plant at Fore River, where $565,000,000 in contracts for warships have been let, and the Navy ammunition depot at Hingham, Mass., Mr. Rugg said the Navy was subsidizing railroad expansion at Quonset Point, R. I., spending over $200,000 to extend rail lines.

Says Subsidy Possible

He remarked that something similar in the way of a subsidy might be carried out for Fore River.

The Commission has granted the Navy permission to intervene in the proceedings which involve the question whether the Old Colony should be included as part of the New Haven Railroad reorganization.

F. K. Twitty, representing the Navy Department, estimated that Navy contracts totaling $565,000,000 had been made with the Bethlehem concern and that the placing of these contracts would increase the revenue of the Old Colony. He told the Commission the Navy wanted an order issued to reserve to the Government railroad transportation to Boston and Braintree, Mass., from the Fore River yard.

"The business resulting from these contracts will enable the railroad to operate that particular line at a profit," Mr. Twitty said.

Cause of Traffic Jam

In discussing the decline of passenger and freight revenues on the Boston group of the Old Colony, Mr. Rugg declared the "primary cause" was the construction of traffic highways running north and south paralleling the Boston group lines and highways running east and west. He told the Commission the lines served 79 industries in that area each of which had 200 or more employees.

The spokesman for the City of Boston, Robert H. Hopkins, disclosed that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and city officials had conferred with holders of bonds in the Boston Terminal Company in an effort to reduce interest rates.

He said representatives of the mutual savings banks, holders of 51 per cent of the bonds, had agreed to reduce interest and to extend the bonds, which would mean $81,000 savings a year.

Mr. Hopkins described the South Terminal as "the nut to crack" to keep alive the Old Colony operations.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday, continued cool tonight, with lowest temperature in middle 30's; rising temperature Thursday; moderate northerly winds, becoming light and variable tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday with increasing high cloudiness Thursday afternoon and night; continued cool tonight, rising temperature Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; continued cool tonight, rising temperature Thursday.

Eastport to Block Island: Fresh north winds diminishing during the night and becoming generally easterly Thursday morning; weather fair.

Block Island to Hatteras: Fresh to strong northeast winds over north and strong northeast with gales off shore over south portion tonight diminishing Thursday; weather fair over extreme north, overcast over central and south with light rain over extreme south portion tonight, clearing Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	35	New Orleans	57	56
Chicago	38	37	New York	41	40
Denver	42	41	Norfolk	53	52
Kansas City	35	35	Philadelphia	43	40
Los Angeles	59	58	St. Louis	37	36
Miami	68	66	San Francisco	50	48
Minneapolis	39	37	Washington	47	47

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 16.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:23 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 11:36 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:32 p. m.

A Corner at Women's City Club

By a Staff Photographer

Toy Table at Harvest Festival

Mrs. Henry A. Wood, Jr., of Belmont, above, and Mrs. Edward H. Osgood, below, arrange the funny dolls and fuzzy bunnies.

Women's City Club Festival A Memorial to N. E. Farms

Childhood memories of New England farmhouses returned to many today who visited the Harvest Festival at the Women's City Club on Beacon Street.

In the luster of ruddy fruit, the scatter of autumn leaves like drops of paint, the scent of vegetables fresh from the earth, and the tawny blossoms of early fall, scenes long forgotten were brought back in vivid recollection, as a host of visitors wandered through the clubrooms, bright with autumn's glow in leaf and flower, or strolled about the "New England roadside" in the Assembly Hall.

Here, the flower mart, with its bubling fountain in the center attracted crowds eager to buy the potted and cut flowers so gaily arranged, and rustic roadside stands with cakes and cookies, jellies, preserves, toys and candy drew excited attention to the four corners of the room.

Old Rail Fence

On the stage at one end of the hall, setting the theme in a genuine New England manner, a weathered rail fence with an old wagon wheel tipped carelessly against it, stretched across the corner, a wheelbarrow brimmed over with squash and gourds, gold and green, a scatter of leaves and a sheaf of cornstalks added the final touches to this very convincing piece of "countryside."

Upstairs on the terrace, beneath an awning hung with clusters of grapes and against a rustling background of crisp fall leaves, a large vegetable and fruit stand did a flourishing business. All of the produce, as well as the artistic sheaves of cornstalks, were donated by Mrs. James J. Storrow, and garnered from her farm.

In the sun-filled, yellow dining room of the new house at number 40, Mrs. Louis E. Phaneuf's original flower decorations drew appreciative exclamations, and since the vote for the best room decoration was by popular vote, the visitors found themselves in the difficult position of deciding which of all the artistic room decorations was the best, a task exceedingly difficult with each display bringing new expressions of delight.

Other Exhibits

Other decorators vying for the two prizes, a pale pink breakfast set presented by Mrs. Alexander Steinert, and a silver hot water pitcher, offered by Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, were:

At 40 Beacon Street—Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, front lounge; Mrs. C. Forrest Dowe, front hall; Miss Louise Graves, front office; Mrs. Frederick S. Fogg, old kitchen; Mrs. Guy Currier, committee room; front and middle dining rooms, Miss Josephine Douglass; Mrs. F. P. Scofield, writing room; Mrs. James R. Torbert, president's room.

At 39 Beacon Street—Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., and Mrs. Dean Wheatley, front hall; Mrs. Walter Fox, reception room; Mrs. Robert Cushman, hall; Mrs. David T. Edwards, Hopkins' room; Mrs. Robert Cushman, front drawing room; Mrs. Charles S. Grover, middle drawing room; and Mrs. Alexander Steinert, ballroom.

The Festival, which opened today at 11 a. m., will continue through today and tomorrow, closing at 5 p. m. on Thursday. Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the Flower and Garden Committee, had charge of all arrangements, and Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the Club, had general supervision of decorations.

A special lunch was served today, and the arrangement will be repeated tomorrow, with two sittings, one at 12 and the other at 1:15. Tea is served from 3:30 until 5 o'clock, and there will be a Thursday Get-Together dinner on Thursday for club members only.

Jackson Says Elwood Speech Settled Thought on Willkie

Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the United States, was in Boston today on what he termed "a non-political mission" which includes an address before the Law Society of Massachusetts at the City Club tonight on "Democracy Under Fire."

In an interview at the City Club, however, the Nation's chief law enforcing officer's remarks had a definitely political tinge.

Asked for an opinion as to the outcome of the National election the Attorney General denied any pretense to being a seer but declared that he felt the thought of the people had been crystallized after the Elwood speech of the Republican candidate for President.

"The people were eager to hear a program from Willkie," he added, "and not hearing any, the country made up its mind and doesn't appear to be giving the matter much more attention."

Explaining he felt efforts were being made to confuse the voters in regard to Democratic Senator David I. Walsh's position with the present Administration, the Attorney General said:

"The Administration and Senator Walsh do not always see eye to eye on issues, but we all have the greatest respect for his integrity and courage."

Turning from political discussion Mr. Jackson said he knew of no legal bottleneck tending to impede the defense program.

"The National Defense program is bringing additional work to the Department of Justice," he explained. "Acquisition of additional lands by the Government, the increased number of checks issued allowing more opportunity for dishonesty, failure of eligibles to register under the conscription bill, and failure of aliens to register makes more work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation which is being increased in personnel and will be increased still further."

Asked for a statement on the "fifth column" situation, Mr. Jackson said he refrained from making statements that could be construed as sensational because the circumstances vary in different parts of the country and because such statements sometimes "make 'fifth columnists' by drawing innocent aliens who feel that they may be unjustly under suspicion closer together and sometimes closer to alien groups which are subversive."

"The 'fifth column' situation, however, is completely under the control of the F. B. I. which is working within the framework of existing law," Mr. Jackson said. "There is no subversive group in this country not under observation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The Attorney General spoke on the candidacies of President Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace at a luncheon sponsored by the Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee at the City Club.

Lower Auto Insurance Called Safety Incentive

Despite continued reductions in the number of automobile accidents, there has been no considerable reduction in compulsory automobile insurance rates to offer an incentive to motorists for careful driving, Fred E. Hamlin, representing the Boston Automobile Club, protested today to Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, at a public hearing in the State Public Works Building today for the tentative insurance rates for 1941.

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, made a similar statement when the tentative rates were first released by Commissioner Harrington on Oct. 2.

The hearing was called by Commissioner Harrington to permit all interested parties to present their protests or comments, which might help the Commissioner in fixing "fair and reasonable classifications of risks, and adequate, just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory premium charges."

Urges Merit System

"Massachusetts rates are basically unfair," Mr. Hamlin charged. Pointing out that there is no differential in rates between heavy and light cars, old and new cars, or cars with perfected safety equipment and those without, he urged establishment of a merit system of rates.

Under the present system, rates remain the same or go higher despite reductions in the number of fatalities and accidents, he went on. He emphasized that the "reckless minority" pay the same rates as the careful, considerate, non-accident drivers, who thus receives little encouragement.

"Because of this situation," Mr. Hamlin concluded, "the Boston Automobile Association reiterates the importance of a legislative change in present insurance laws to provide for a merit system to curb the reckless minority and reduce the number of nuisance and fake claims, thus automatically bringing about lower rates for the majority of careful, non-accident drivers."

Representing the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen of Chelsea Hyman Kaplan, secretary of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce, protested against the rate of $69.80 set for Chelsea, which is the highest in the state.

"Since the enactment of the compulsory automobile liability insurance law," Mr. Kaplan declared, "the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce has consistenly appeared at hearings and specifically opposed the principle of zoning on the premise that it is unfair and unjust to the people of Chelsea.

"We believe we are thoroughly familiar with your rate-making formula as applied this year, and are appreciative that some of the factors for which we have fought for many years have been adopted. However, the formula does not go far enough. It lacks the important factor of judgment reflected in the failure to recognize that lower insurance rates is the incentive to carry on for reduction of accidents, injuries and claims."

Taxi Owners Protest

After submitting many figures and charts showing the accident records of Chelsea, the Chamber of Commerce secretary said he believed Chelsea is entitled to a reduction this year.

Frank Izzo, of Southbridge, a taxi owner, complained for himself and for other taxi owners against the proposed tax insurance rate for that community, which he said jumped from $85 in 1939 to $150 in 1940, and which is tentatively fixed at $190 for 1941.

He was granted an opportunity by Commissioner Harrison to inspect the Insurance Department's records, upon which these rates are based.

Of the 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth, 34 cities and 264 towns will pay the same rates as last year. Among those which received substantial reductions are Worcester and Newburyport, while those which had moderate increases were Somerville, Northampton, and Marlboro.

There were representatives from a number of other Bay State communities who voiced objections. The hearing will be continued at 10 a. m. Saturday at the Public Works Building for those who could not appear today because of the draft registration.

G. O. P. Leaders in Suffolk; Democratic Rallies Planned

Republican Campaign

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other G. O. P. State ticket nominees will shift their campaign activities to Suffolk County tonight.

The Governor will speak from the same platform as Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Democratic nominee for Governor, and Philip Frankfeld, Communist Party gubernatorial nominee, at a symposium sponsored by the Community Church and the Massachusetts Citizens' Union, 3 Joy Street, Boston.

Other members of the G. O. P. State ticket will appear at the Yacht Club, Winthrop, and the Music Hall, East Boston.

Tomorrow night all the major Republican candidates will appear at the Repubican Night conclave at the Boston City Club.

Last night Governor Saltonstall, at rallies in Goucester, Amesbury and Newburyport, said running expenses of the state government have been cut. $13,000,000 during the past two years "but all the services of our State government have been maintained and effectively carried out."

Furthermore, he said that "the total aid the State has given to the cities and towns in the single year of 1940 amounted to $17,000,000 for such vital services as welfare, highways, education and employment. This is a net gift, over and above the State tax. It compares with $8,000,000 only four years ago.

Robert T. Bushnell, Republican nominee for Attorney General, in a radio address last night, pointed out that while Governor Lehman of New York had to authorize the Attorney General to investigate subversive elements, no such gubernatorial action is necessary in Massachusetts.

"I am glad that Massachusetts is a common law State and that the Attorney General draws his powers from that source, for it will make it possible for me, as Attorney General, to show these people engaged in subversive activities aimed at the destruction of the American form of government that there is plenty of strength in the laws of Massachusetts and that here is one place where if they have started anything the citizens, through the Attorney General's office, will finish it. . . .

"Wherever they are, and whoever they are, there are laws on the books of Massachusetts which can make this State a most unhealthy place of operation for the advance agents of Hitler and Stalin."

Democratic Campaign

Democratic State ticket nominees will appear at rallies in Lynn (Odd Fellows Hall), Salem (Now and Then Hall) and Reading (Enterprise Hall) tonight.

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Democratic gubernatorial nominee, is also scheduled to talk at a symposium at 3 Joy Street, Boston, sponsored by the Community Church and the Massachusetts Citizens' Union.

Last night Mr. Dever, at rallies in Beverly, Danvers and Peabody, attacked the Republican leadership on Beacon Hill for voicing half-truths during the campaign.

"For months," he said, "Republican leadership on Beacon Hill has been pointing to reductions in local tax rates that have been achieved in various cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth.

"No complete reason, however, has ever been given for these reductions. This Republican leadership has singularly failed to inform the people of Massachusetts that the receipts in inheritance taxes from the Col. Edward H. R. Green estate have been responsible in considerable measure for whatever reductions have taken place.

"For some reason or other, known only to themselves, the leaders of the Republican party have neglected to explain that during the past two years approximately $4,700,000 of the $5,250,000 inheritance tax won by the Attorney General's office has been poured into the coffers of the Commonwealth."

He pointed out that this sum has been responsible for an average total reduction of $1.22 in local tax rates.

James H. Brennan, Democratic nominee for Attorney General, at the same rallies, promised to "continue the humane services of Paul A. Dever."

John Roosevelt, youngest son of President Roosevelt, entered the Massachusetts political arena last night for the first time by urging 100 members of the young voters division of the Massachusetts Independent Voters' Committee for Roosevelt and Wallace "to get out and start pitching for the President and Mr. Wallace, because we believe in a cause led by those two men."

He attacked the Willkie Volunteer Committee for issuing a leaflet comparing President Roosevelt with Hitler and Stalin.

Judge Quits Board, He's Registrant, Too

By the Associated Press

Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 16

District Court Judge Edward Morley resigned from the Draft Board today and joined the ranks of Gloucester's young men in the registration line.

In a letter to Governor Saltonstall, Judge Morley, who is 33, explained that he might be called upon, as a member of the Board, to vote upon his own deferment on the ground that he is a judge.

Son John's Card Filled by Teacher

NAHANT, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—John Roosevelt, youngest son of the President, registered for the draft today after a group of school teachers, acting as registrars, drew lots for the privilege of filling out his card. The honor went to Miss Mary Shea.

John was escorted into the J. T. Wilson School, the registration place, by Town Clerk Leon Delano, who issued him his marriage license two years ago.

Back to School for Time

By a Staff Photographer

Then Part of Nation's Service Forces

New scenes for the auditorium of Sarah Greenwood School in Dorchester, one of 147 Boston schools used today as registration centers for men enrolling in accordance with the President's proclamation. Registrants pause for a 10-minute interrogation, receive a registration certificate and instruction booklet and leave, one of 16,000,000 young men from whom will be selected those who will serve one year in United States military forces.

Self-Drafted Woman Brings Bit of Color to Registration

Everything was proceeding on schedule at military registration headquarters in the C. C. Perkins School on St. Botolph Street today until a woman arrived and with an air of assurance insisted upon being enrolled as an ambulance driver. That was not in the rules handed the registrars and some tact was required to persuade her that the board for Ward 4 was taking only males, 21 to 35 inclusive, for military duty.

Beyond that, little difficulty was experienced there or at other registering centers. The information required was extremely simple. Many of the registrants expressed surprise that they were not asked about marital relations and dependents.

There was no outward sign of the unending stream of registrants being swayed by emotional patriotism. Lined up, they waited patiently to move up to the registrar's desk, avoided conversation for the most part; in fact, many read newspapers as they moved slowly along. The rear of the line grumbled a bit about the length of time it took those ahead to register.

More Speed Sought

At the Perkins School, around noon, some 20 to 25 men were lined up in each of nine rooms. The time required to register ran from one hour to an hour and 35 minutes. Additional registrars were called to speed up the work.

Quite another picture was presented in outlying, suburban districts. Here was more banter and a gayer spirit. Men registering were neighbors, knew each other, and were not over-grim at the prospect of possible military service. In the city, in districts where the voting list was large, fewer people were acquainted and in a serious situation where the order has gone out for soldiers, those registering were more reserved.

There was no idling around the centers. When men signed up they departed with their cards. One man went out grumbling about the time required to sign up. "There's no danger of Hitler coming over here for 10 years," he said. "This Jap scare is all hooey to get us in. And we're falling for it."

Joined in Laugh

"Going to make sure he's going," the policeman on duty at Boston Latin School greeted a young wife and her student husband. The young couple joined in the laugh.

Between "customers," the officer passed the time pleasantly recalling World War days at the then Camp Devens and one of the officials told how the towers of Groton School near by tumbled when a young officer gave the wrong order for directing practice fire on the artillery range.

His sallies lessened the tension for the students registering. One George Dollar, a Canadian, was asked whether he knew Rob Nichols. He replied politely that he did not. What he should have said, the officer later explained, was "Where does he live?" Then I could have answered," the policeman continued, "'On any street car.'" That pun missed fire. The officer did not try any pleasantries on a Hindu student from one of the schools in the neighborhood.

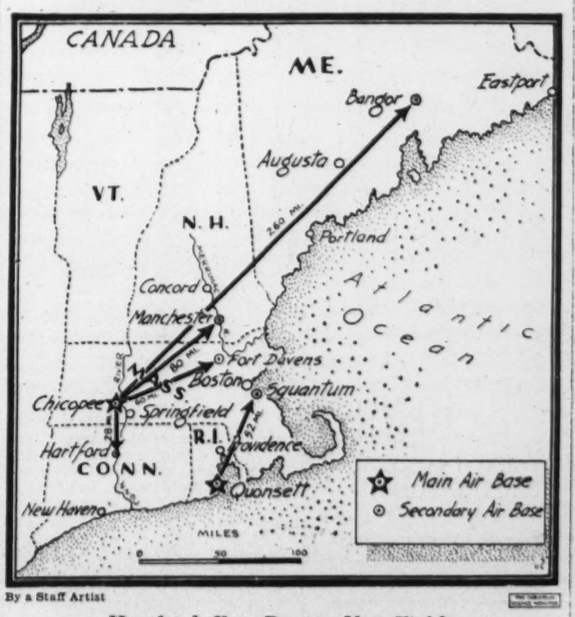
The voting list is very light for Precinct 15 in Ward 4 and consequently not more than 200, it was estimated, had turned up by noon. A number of workmen registered but the majority consisted of Harvard Medical School students.

The students showed more enthusiasm than the older registrants.

Liquor Buyers on Relief

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16 (AP)—The state liquor commission today announced a survey indicated that about 8 per cent of those on relief were buyers of liquor from state stores.

Strengthen N. E. Via Air



By a Staff Artist

Hartford, Fort Devens New Fields

The strategic importance of New England in the aerial defense of the northeastern section of the United States is emphasized again by the establishing of two new secondary air fields at Hartford, Conn., and Fort Devens, Mass., barely two weeks after the establishment of units at Manchester, N. H., and Bangor, Maine.

Boston to Aid In Storing Of British Wool

Warehouses in radius of 40 miles expected to be able to handle large quantity.

Warehouses within a radius of 40 miles of Boston, are expected to be able to handle as much of the 250,000,000 pounds of British-owned wool that is being sent to the United States from Australia and New Zealand for safe keeping, as is likely to be sent to this port—even the entire amount, if necessary—according to Walter H. Belcher, Secretary of the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association.

Completing a special survey of the situation, Mr. Belcher said today that there are too many factors to consider, to make a specific estimate, until more information is available as to when and how much wool is coming to Boston. Space is utilized by many seasonal commodities, and no warehouse knows exactly how much space can be given over to any one thing until it knows when the goods for storage are to arrive, he said.

Besides about 20 warehouses that have facilities for storing wool that is bonded, there are many other warehouses that can be used by arrangements with customs officials if they have space suitable for bonding, and if they are sufficiently safe to prevent any of the commodity being released without payment of duty. Unused mill space is also available to some extent, within the 40-mile radius of Boston, and could, if necessary, be used to house some of the British wool, Mr. Belcher averred.

Wool men say that the 250,000,000 pounds of wool is about a quarter of a season's clip in Australia, and is valued at about $50,000,000. The National Defense Advisory Commission, which arranged the project with the British authorities, states that it will all be "frozen" in bond, and that ownership is to remain with Great Britain. But a door is left open for the wool to be sold in the open market here, should such a move become necessary. None of this wool is to be used for domestic or civilian purposes, as long as domestic or imported wools are available through the usual channels "at reasonable prices."

Wool men here are already preparing to watch developments closely to determine just what "reasonable prices" may be interpreted to mean by the Defense Council, as such a large weight of fine Australian wool within this country might affect the price structure of wools here.

First shipments of this wool are expected by some well posted wool men within a month or six weeks. It is understood that a shipment of 4,200 bales is already on the way, and that two cargoes of 25,000 bales or a bit more each, are to follow at once.

N. E. to Have Two New Air Defense Stations

Establishment of two new United States Army Air Corps stations at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., which was announced today by the War Department in Washington, marked the further strengthening of the aerial defenses of New England. It also continued the policy of having a large air force in the area but separated into small units.

The announcement followed by a bare two weeks the establishment of new Air Corps units at Manchester, N. H., and Bangor, Maine. This now brings the total of air units based in New England up to five. Headquarters for these new units will be at Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., which is now under construction.

At Fort Devens the 152nd Observation Squadron of the National Guard, composed of personnel from Rhode Island, will be formed, the War Department said, with approximately 30 officers and 150 enlisted men.

The War Department also announced that $320,000 had been set aside for immediate construction at Fort Devens, but did not disclose the type of work to be done.

The Hartford unit, which will be based on the Municipal Airport, will be organized as the 57th Pursuit Group and the 30th Air Base Group, totaling approximately 140 officers and 1,200 enlisted men from the service branches of the Army.

Construction plans will be announced for the Hartford station later, the War Department said.

Establishment of the Fort Devens and Hartford units brought the total of Air Corps personnel based in New England up to approximately 10,000 officers and men.

Ex-Budget Head to Talk

Lewis O. Douglas, former Director of the United States Budget, will address a luncheon meeting of Willkie volunteer workers at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this coming Friday at 12:30 p. m., it was announced today. Mr. Douglas will support the presidential candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie.

Storm of '38 Still Work Provider in New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16—While salvaging of hurricane felled timber in New Hampshire is nearly completed there are yet several million board feet of logs that are to be converted into lumber, according to State Forester John H. Foster. These milling operations will provide employment for a good many men for several years. Actual harvesting of the logs is over because of the termination of purchasing activities by the Federal agency set up for this purpose and the fact that many of the logs that remain in the forests are no longer of value. The State forester says many trees that did not fall during the hurricane but were weakened have now fallen while some trees that became exposed by the falling of surrounding trees have since been blown down themselves.

College Is Big Business

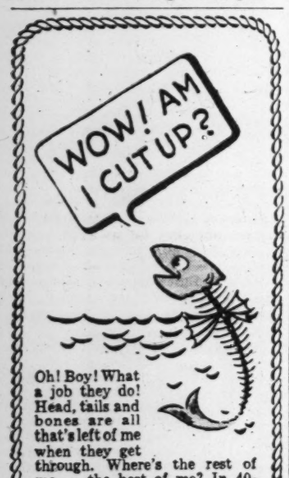
The financial affairs of a college amount to big business. The financial statement of Dartmouth College just issued by Treasurer Halsey G. Edgerton for the fiscal year 1939-1940 shows that at the end of the year the college had total assets, according to its books, of $25,751,882.49, an increase of $528,713.34 for the year. The statement shows the college had invested assets of $18,031,118.84, plant assets of $7,533,722.21, and current assets of $187,041.44. The record of income and expenditures shows that it takes a lot of income from a number of sources to meet the varied expenses of such an institution. The college had total income for the year of $1,932,230.03, of which only 50 per cent, or $972,216.45 represented income from students. This along with other income from invested funds and the like would not have balanced the books if it had not been for $96,807.70 provided by the Alumni Fund especially for this purpose.

Building Booms Due

Several New Hampshire communities are due for a building boom as a direct result of the National Defense program. At Portsmouth, where the Navy Lard is building submarines at record speed, facilities for housing 600 or more families are being launched. A low cost housing development to be constructed through the Federal Government will provide the largest share of the new housing but several private groups are starting housing developments for Navy Yard workers. Portsmouth was faced with a housing shortage during the World War and rents ran to record highs. At Manchester building operations will be carried out at the Manchester Airport to accommodate more than a thousand enlisted men and officers of the Army Air Corps who will be stationed at the sub-base there.

Boards Study Road Plans

Local land use boards in various important New Hampshire rural communities are planning local road policies. The boards include representation of the Selectmen, road agents, farmers, and a land use worker. Armed with maps showing the highway system of the individual community, the location of agricultural activities on the roads, and the various land use areas, the local boards classify the various roads into general use roads, local use roads, and those of questionable necessity. The board must consider under what conditions various unneeded roads may be given up. In the opposite direction, the boards must determine what, if any, new roads should be built to open up new areas. These boards also make it possible for the towns to solve problems contingent on highway financing.



Oh! Boy! What a job they do! Head, tails and bones are all that's left of me when they get through. Where's the rest of me — the best of me? In 40-Fathom Fillets! Clear cuts of solid meat, wrapped, quick-frozen and shipped to all parts of the nation so everyone can enjoy the same fresh-caught flavor as you New Englanders.

Kinda tough on me, but a great break for the rest of the country. And good business for Boston!

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Suit Not Expected To Stop Output Of Johnson Guns

Capt. Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., United States Marine Corps, Reserve, asserted today that manufacture for "several friendly powers" of a semiautomatic rifle bearing his name was in full swing, and expressed the opinion that production would not be interrupted by. a Federal Court action through which a Delaware company sought an interest in the weapon.

The action, which contests the right to patents on the device, was filed yesterday by United Automatic Rifles Company, and asks an injunction against further manufacture and sale of the firearm by Captain Johnson, who holds the patents. The United concern, incorporated in Delaware, is headed by George R. Long of 75 Ashford Street, Allston.

The action asks that if it be not feasible to enjoin further production, the plaintiff be granted a 12 per cent interest in Johnson inventions.

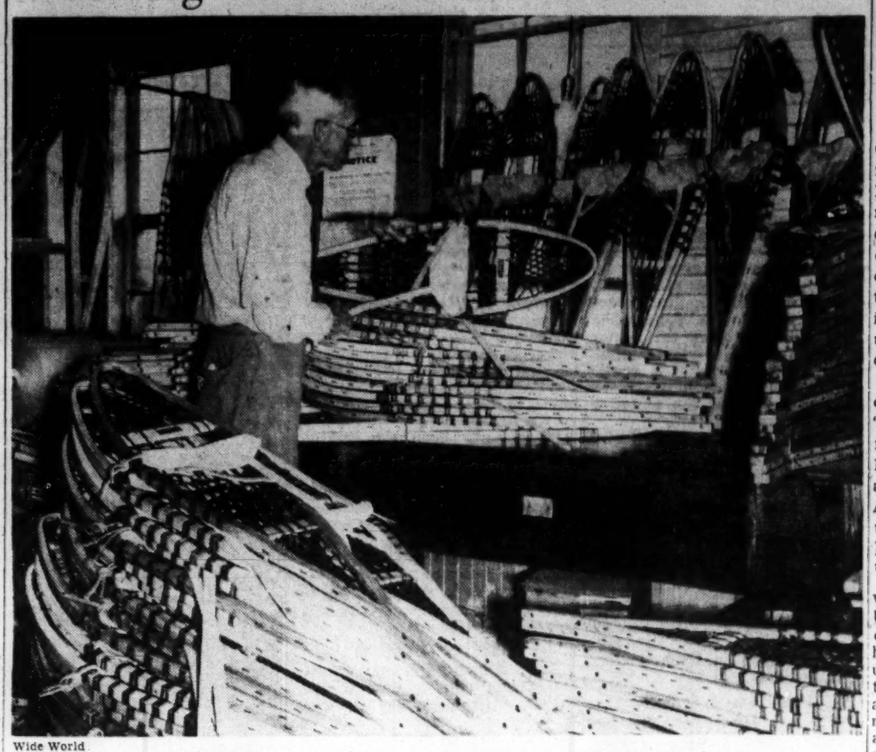
Captain Johnson explained that orders from the "friendly powers" were being filled at a Cranston, R. I., factory "with the consent and approval of the State Department, which has been fully informed."

The plaintiff company contends that the Johnson rifle was developed in its workshops with the aid of funds, tools, machinery, and confidential information belonging to it, at a time when Captain Johnson was Vice-President, Director and attorney for the company. It argues Captain Johnson was employed under an agreement which provided that any inventions developed in the shops by him belonged to the company.

This agreement was later repudiated when Captain Johnson subsequently obtained patents for himself, it is contended.

Only a few hours before the civil suit was filed yesterday, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island had announced that the Cranston (R. I.) Arms Company, a subsidiary of the Universal Winding Company, soon would begin producing Johnson rifles. Captain Johnson said production was beginning with orders from "certain friendly foreign governments."

'Shoeing' Soldiers for an Alaskan Winter



Wide World

Maine Firm Gets Order for 2,000 Pairs of Snowshoes

Elmer Aldrich, head of the Aldrich Snowshoe Factory at Norway, Maine, examines one of the "shoes" which will be issued to United States soldiers serving in Alaska. The Aldrich plant is working a 24-hour day to fill this order.

Feuchtwanger In Boston To Offer Thanks

An unassuming little man with a heart full of gratitude arrived at the East Boston airport this morning.

He was Lion Feuchtwanger, German novelist and dramatist, who not many months ago was lingering in a French concentration camp where he had been in custody since the outbreak of war. Tonight he will express his personal thanks to the Unitarian Service Committee for its help in his release from the prison camp. He will speak at a Unitarian Club dinner at the Hotel Somerset.

As head of the Anti-Nazi Right in France, Mr. Feuchtwanger was received at one time by the French President, M. LeBrun; yet when war was declared he was taken to a concentration camp along with thousands of other aliens viewed with suspicion by the French Government. His own Government had expatriated him in April, 1933, with the noted German natural scientist, Albert Einstein, and other intellectuals opposed to the Nazi doctrine.

After experiences in the concentration camp and a tortuous flight across France with more than 2,000 other men and women released by the French Government as the German invaders approached, the German author reached Spain and arrived only last week in New York.

Despite events that have taken place on the Continent of Europe, Mr. Feuchtwanger was confident today that Adolf Hitler cannot win. "It is a mathematical impossibility," he declared in an interview at the Hotel Somerset. "Germany's air superiority over England is lessening and its oil supply is vastly inferior to England's both in quality and quantity."

Asserting that only 15 per cent of the German people were strongly for Hitler, 15 per cent vigorously opposed, and the remaining 70 per cent neutral, the German man of letters expressed the belief that a series of major defeats would break the morale of the German people.

Annual New England Days Ushered In by Six Governors

With the harvest moon signalling a period of more lush enjoyment of the growing season's fruits, 15,000 New England storekeepers in 93 cities and towns will start tomorrow their observances of the third annual New England Days. This is a special display and sale of the products of regional farms, factories and fisheries. It will last ten days.

More than 250,000 orange and green posters, banners and pennants in store windows will greet consumers tomorrow morning, it was learned today from the Marketing Committee of the New England Council, sponsors of the annual event.

The six New England Governors yesterday issued a joint proclamation setting aside the period, Oct. 17 to 25, as New England days, declaring: "New England sales build New England prosperity."

"When New England shoppers have their attention caught by attractive displays and colorful posters in 15,000 retail stores throughout the six states during the next ten days," said Anthony G. Glavin, head of the New England Newspapers Advertising Bureau, and chairman of the New England Days Committee, "and when they see the special articles and sales advertising in special New England Days supplements which will be published in the newspapers tomorrow, I know they will be doubly impressed with the remarkable variety and the excellent quality of the things made and raised in their own New England.

"New England Days comes at a particularly appropriate time of the year—at the harvest. While this campaign is by no means exclusively concerned with foods, it so happens that now more than at any other season the abundant variety produced by our agriculture is most apparent," continued Mr. Glavin at New England Days headquarters.

"We, living in New England, perhaps forget how fortunate we are, blessed by a remarkable bounty of nature, and that fresh and cheaply because transportation is neither extensive nor expensive, our New England foods come from our neighbors to our tables. This is the time to remind everyone of pumpkins, cider, cranberries, apples, potatoes, turkeys—and all the good things in New England from the soil, sea and factory."

Trade Prospects After '40 Taken As Parley Topic

Industrialists and business leaders of Massachusetts will assemble in Boston for one of the largest gatherings of businessmen ever held in New England, with the convening tomorrow of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts for an all-day, twenty-fifth anniversary meeting.

More than 2,000 executives have registered their intention of coming, headquarters of the organization said today. The program includes a number of talks by men of national prominence, with the prospects "after 1940" in their respective fields forming the basis of their discussions.

Climax of the meeting will come with a banquet in the evening in honor of Sir Walter Layton, British Deputy Minister of Supply, who will be the principal speaker. It was originally planned to have the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, as guest, but this diplomat is now en route to London by trans-Atlantic Clipper for consultation with his Government.

A special feature of the day will be a style show of "Fashions Out of Test Tubes," exhibiting gowns and other garments made by the Nylon and other chemical processes. All events of the convention will occur at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, it was said.

East Hartford Flood Control Bill Is Signed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The President has signed legislation authorizing a $1,640,000 expansion of a flood control project at East Hartford, Conn., to protect roads leading to the United Aircraft Corporation plant there.

The bill carried no appropriation. Funds for the project now may be allocated by the Army engineers or appropriated by Congress.

'Cross' Hears Of Additional Defense Calls

Stating that Massachusetts Red Cross chapters have set the pace for the entire United States, J. Harrison Heckman, National Director of Roll Call for the American Red Cross, told the conference of chapters of the Red Cross in eastern and central Massachusetts today, that even greater opportunity for achievement for Red Cross units lies ahead in the national defense program.

Mr. Heckman spoke at the luncheon session of the conference on "The Red Cross and National Defense," which was held in the Hotel Continental in Cambridge and was presided over by Joseph A. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter. The luncheon was attended by more than 600 Red-Cross workers.

"At the conclusion of the World War the military authorities of the United States said that in the event of another struggle they would have all dressings made by manufacturers, but we have now been told that, owing to the fact that arms manufacturers need adhesive materials made by these factories, almost the entire burden of producing surgical dressings will fall on the shoulders of the Red Cross," Mr. Heckman told the workers.

"Specimen dressing are already being prepared for the Army and Navy and every effort must be made by Red Cross chapters to increase their number of trained workers in this field," said Mr. Heckman.

Another area in which further demand is being made on the Red Cross, according to Mr. Heckman, is the contact which the Red Cross maintains by trained workers between the men in the forces and their homes.

"Armies do not fight with weapons alone," said Mr. Heckman, "and Red Cross workers are being relied upon to help keep up the morale of the men by helping to entertain them and by keeping a contact between them and their families."

Mr. Heckman also called for an increase of trained workers in the disaster committees. Emphasizing that he was not forecasting war, Mr. Heckman said, however, that disaster relief personnels must be increased and trained for any emergency.

SHOPPING THE SHOPS

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lamson & Hubbard, at the corner of Boylston and Arlington Streets, opened a new department just last week. Right side the main door, very handy. It's a counter that houses such interesting items as bags, beads, earrings, bracelets and such. Inexpensive, too. We liked the little tear-drop (or maybe they were exclamation points!) earrings that clip on, rather than screw on. For only $1. The tiny ones of opals with borders of diamonds (make believe, of course), by way of being a bit more dressy. Then there were good-looking evening bags of metal cloth, as well as capacious daytime bags. Huge link necklaces and bracelets of the chunky-junky costume jewelry variety vied with the more delicate evening jewelry made of semi-precious stones. And their silk cord ensemble, bracelet and necklace, in three shades of gold, would be just the thing to perk up last year's best dress!

Incidentally, if you aren't acquainted with this shop, we propose that you wander in there one of these days, just to find out what you've been missing. We found ourself up in the fur department after viewing store's window display of mink coats, because we thought we must have been mistaken in the price tags. But we were right; if we had handed Lamson & Hubbard a $1,000 bill (we hope there's such a thing; we aren't quite sure, though), they would have given us not only the lush mink coat with the full sleeves that came in at the cuffs and the neckline, that had practically no collar at all (grand for hats!), but $5 besides. Because that's what the price was, $995; one of the very best buys we've seen around town; and being mink-conscious, we should know! Canadian mink, too. However, if it's a short silver fox jacket that you prefer; you can get a beauty, at the same store, for a matter of $265. You can wear it in the daytime with your jewel-tone dresses, and by evening with your long swishy evening clothes, you know. And if you want to see something really breath taking (except in price), do look at their long blue fox coat. It is positively yummy!

Names That Mean Much In Millinery Line

The name, Bernice Charles, means much in the millinery world. Because it means a hat with plenty of exclusiveness. And Ethel Atkins, at 344 Boylston Street has them. Along with lots of others. We particularly like their interesting turbans; especially the Benedictine brown one of a wool jersey that sports a huge black jet button right in front, with a flock of little jet beads streaming down onto one's forehead. And her bright green off-the-face hat of fuzzy beaver. With a lot of dash in the way of a gold ornament on it! By the way, Miss Atkins has a lot of out-of-town buyers to whom she sends out bonnets. People she has never seen, some of them. But she gets to know them by the hats they buy; and perhaps you too, would like to be on this list!

Now Famous Shoes To Be Had at White's

When Mrs. Roosevelt casually mentioned in her column that she had been wearing a "very remarkable pair of shoes that make standing for hours a pleasure," she started something. For it seems that that is just what lots of women would like to do . . . stand awhile in solid comfort. Consequently they got the name of the bootmaker in Carbondale, Pa., and the result is that these Fikany shoes are now featured in leading stores throughout the country. R. H. White has them in Boston. The shoe features a new principle of construction; there's a slide-adjuster arch hidden between the inner and outer sole that can be adjusted to your foot. All of which sounds like a clever idea to us!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

State Joins Nation in Enrollment of Youth

Continued from Page 1

across the floor on one side past where the famous Stuart painting of Washington at Dorchester Heights hangs on the wall, to the door and down the steps to the outer entrance on the other side.

Long Hours Expected

At 10 o'clock this morning, an estimated 500 stood in line. Registrars, quickly reversing their plans of going home at 9:30 tonight, expected that if the crowd kept up they would stay until midnight.

The last man in line at that time would take three hours to reach a registrar, they said. Seventy registrars kept busy, registering with the regularity of a pulse beat, remembering only salient facts about their customers, such as that one was born in Cairo, Egypt; or northern France; others came from Italy, England, South America, other points of the globe. A virtual registration of nations in the "Cradle of Liberty."

Faneuil was no doubt the most cosmopolitan place in Boston this morning. Merchant and miller, carpenter and clerk, stevedore and salesman rubbed elbows.

At the other end of the registration pendulum, opposite the busy centers like Faneuil Hall, was Mechanic Arts High School and similar places. At 7 o'clocq this morning all 55 registrants were on hand, Charles Donovan, chief registrar at Faneuil Hall, said. At 7:45, not one person had shown up for registration, he went on, so 25 were called to the Hall where they needed more registrars, more desks, more chairs, more everything apparently, except more registrants.

Big Enrollment at Harvard

About 6,000 faculty members and students registered at Harvard University. Widener Library, Langdell Hall of the Law School, other buildings with names of note to Harvard students were used. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., eldest son of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, was among the draft registrants. Philip H. Willkie, son of the Republican Presidential candidate, a Harvard student, was not of draft age.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's son, Leverett, Jr., is expected to register for selective service in Lexington, Ky., where he is a student of the University of Kentucky.

Down on the little peninsula of Squantum, separating Dorchester and Quincy Bays, they opened the registration office in the town school promptly at 7. Members of the local committee were already on hand with blanks, pens, ink, and blotters. On the piano in the corner was a well used copy of the ubiquitous "God Bless America." Somebody had stuck a flag in the middle of the platform of the assembly room used for the registration, but there was no singing, no music, no excitement.

Back Bay Out Early

At the Martin Milmore School on Peterborough Street in Boston's Back Bay, nearly 60 youths were waiting to register at 7:30 this morning. About two dozen cars were parked outside. With only eight registrars, including a possible draftee who volunteered, the registering proceeded very slowly. Many of the men left after a few minutes, because they had to go to work. They said they would return later in the day.

At the Milmore School, a woman teacher inquired of each registrant his address as he entered, then referred him to one of three rooms set aside for the purpose. Those registering were from three precincts of Ward five. A different room therefore was assigned to each precinct. In one room 25 youths were waiting at 7:10 a. m., with only two women to register them, but two other registrars were added a few minutes later.

A schoolteacher asked the crowd of young men: "If any one of you doesn't have to go to work, and is willing to volunteer to register some of these gentlemen, I will give you the oath of office. It would help a great deal to have some more registrars." But there was no response.

The American flag hung over the doorway of the school and on the door itself a large sign, painted in red, white and blue, read: "Military Enrollment Here." In smaller letters, it explained: "This sign was painted by the National Youth Administration."

In Newton Upper Falls

More draft registrants than registration clerks braved the crisp morning air to be at Emerson School, Newton Upper Falls, at 7 a. m. Eight young men awaited the first of the clerks. Work began briskly for each clerk as soon as he or she appeared on the scene. At 7:15 ten young men were waiting their turn.

"I drove pretty fast to get here," explained one young clerk, as she apologized for being a bit slow with the first registrant. The force of clerks included school teachers and workers at Newton polls in elections.

All of the clerks appeared pleasant and cheerful. The registrants seemed a bit unsmiling, but it was hard to tell whether this was because of the prospect of military training, or because of the early hour.

No flags were prominently displayed, nor were facsimiles of the registration cards posted. These cards were, however, available at the registration desks. The corridors and entrances were studded with placards inscribed: "No smoking."

Activity at Westwood

Typical of many other small communities of about 3,000 population on the outskirts of Boston, Westwood showed unusual activity around its registration center, the Town Hall, this morning, long before the doors were opened to the first group of draftees at 7 o'clock. At 6:45 a. m. about 10 cars had already arrived and their owners were seen patiently waiting for the clock to strike 7. When it did strike the opening hour the number of cars had more than doubled and many more were seen stopping.

One More 'Aged' Destroyer Leaves

With the Stars and Stripes fluttering from its rigging, the over-age four-stack destroyer, No. 70, steamed down Boston Harbor this noon apparently destined for Canada as one more unit of the group of 50 old destroyers swapped for naval bases.

The destroyer arrived in Boston yesterday with another, which was not identified, and which were possibly part of a fleet of 10 which passed through Cape Cod Canal yesterday en route to the east. The No. 70, which was said to be the old "Conway," was painted with the English dark gray paint instead of the lighter gray typical of American destroyers.

Matthew C. Brush

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Matthew C. Brush, former President of the Boston Elevated, who passed on here last night, rose from small jobs as a clerk and ship's purser to sit on the boards of directors of 47 corporations.

As president for several years of the American International Shipping Corporation at Hog Island, Pa., he was one of the foremost American leaders in the final effort to supply the nation with a great fleet of merchant ships.

In 1935, he resigned the presidency of the American International Corporation, one of the largest investment trusts in history. He lived at Shore Haven, Conn.

A native of Stillwater, Minn., Mr. Brush attended grammar school in Winona, Minn. and High School in Minneapolis. He later attended the Amour institute in Chicago and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.

Old and New in Street Cleaning

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Horse Dump Carts Move On

Starting today Charlestown and Dorchester will no longer hear the heavy plod of 1,600-pound city draft horses or the rattle and bang of the heavy old dump carts being hauled about on street cleaning tasks. Instead there are six bright orange new one-half-ton covered dump trucks taking the place of the 12 horses and dump carts formerly assigned to these two districts. The horses will be reassigned to the North, South and West Ends of the City where narrow streets and alleys make use of trucks somewhat impractical. The new trucks have curved tops with two openings on each side. These openings have covers that operate like roll-top desks. This is to prevent the wind from blowing the dirt back into the street. George G. Hyland, Boston Public Works Commissioner, ordered the trucks into service today. Left: One of the six $1,100 trucks. Right: Type of horse-drawn cart replaced.

TRY Bally OF SWITZERLAND SHOES

IF YOU LIKE THEM LOW!

Low heeled fashion triumphs that you'll find only here in Boston! Little flat shoes that do delightful things in the way of foot flattery. Comfortable, easy, and altogether different! Made and imported for us—for your pleasure.

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TEXACO STAR THEATRE

FRED ALLEN tonight WITH KENNY BAKER

PORTLAND HOFFA, AL GOODMAN'S ORCHESTRA, THE MIGHTY ALLEN ART PLAYERS, JIMMY WALLINGTON

THROUGH THE COURTESY OF TEXACO DEALERS

WEEI 9-10 P. M. E. S. T.

Chaplin Film Premiere in New York—Screen Prospects in Boston

'Great Dictator' Spoofs Totalitarian Trappings

By John Beaufort

New York

Today, we must add another to those rights which democracy guarantees—the right to see "The Great Dictator," which had its world premiere at the Astor and the Capitol theaters, last night.

Charlie Chaplin represents humanity in all its reaches. He has a depth of feeling, a warmth, an innocence, a sincerity, a vast and triumphant concept of human comedy and human tragedy.

Does the increasingly distressed situation abroad mitigate the fun of "The Great Dictator"? I think not. First of all, because Mr. Chaplin is ridiculing in most instances the dictator at home. Adenoid Hynkel's only extraterritorial effort is a thwarted coup upon Austerlich. His diplomatic forays are confined to entertaining Benzino Napolini, dictator of Bacteria. While it cannot be accused of appeasement, "The Great Dictator" is entirely pre-Munich. In the vein of inspired satire, there has been nothing funnier for a long time than Hynkel's harangues delivered in a screeching double-talk jargon.

* * *

"The Great Dictator," for all its buffoonery, ends on a note of deadly earnest. Departing from the Astor press premiere on Monday evening, the spectators seemed baffled, unsure. Mr. Chaplin has chosen to climax "The Great Dictator" with an oration in which he pleads for a fight against oppression, torture, and discrimination; excoriates the greed, whether national or individual, which has robbed the people of their heritage; denounces territorial aggression, the distortion of man's productive capacity, and urges the intensest effort to regain for the people their individual rights and to throw down the oppressor.

Thus, "The Great Dictator" becomes not only the first picture in which Mr. Chaplin has talked, but the first in which he has expressed his thesis rather than allowing it to remain implicit in the theme of the story.

Whatever its artistic and emotional effect, no one can deny Mr. Chaplin's sincerity. Horrified by what has been going on in Germany, he doubtless felt that it was not enough to annihilate the principal protagonist with satire. More was needed. The closing of "The Great Dictator" appears to be Mr. Chaplin's immediate solution in the cinema. One cannot help wondering whether he has not allowed the sound track—which he once disdained—to impair the eloquence which found its greatest single pantomimic figure in the little man with the black derby, the moustache, the sad black coat, baggy, saggy trousers, gunboat shoes, and cane.

* * *

In "The Great Dictator," Mr. Chaplin plays two roles. Principally, he is the little Jewish barber, whose loss of memory as a result of an airplane crash in the World War renders him happily oblivious through the years to the rise of Adenoid Hynkel (also Mr. Chaplin). When the barber returns to his shop in the Ghetto, he commits several outrages against Hynkel's storm troopers but escapes reprisal because he is recognized by Schultz, a prominent Hynkel lieutenant whom the barber saved in the war.

With the refusal of a prominent Jewish banker to lend money for Hynkel's proposed march into Austerlich, the dictator's fury is unleashed once more against the Jews. Schultz goes to a concentration camp in disgrace for befriending the Jews and the barber follows him. The pair escape, however, and—owing to the coincidence that Hynkel and the haircutter look exactly alike—their identities are mistaken. Hynkel, who falls out of his boat while duck hunting, is taken off by the guards. The barber, disguised as a storm trooper captain to escape the concentration camp, is acclaimed as the dictator.

Limping between heiling columns, the little barber mounts the podium only to denounce oppression and conquest. Safe at last in Austerlich, Hannah, the girl of his heart, hears him and is reassured.

* * *

Obviously, the conclusion of "The Great Dictator" provided difficulties and is somewhat of a compromise. But the events leading up to it are often magnificent in their clowning, their sincere character portrayals, and their poignancy. Mr. Chaplin, either as the despot or his double, is constantly before the camera. He embodies the whole cycle of characterization. He is the hero and the villain, the bully and the bullied, the oppressor and the oppressed.

It is impossible to do more than indicate the abundant comicalities of "The Great Dictator." They begin with the little barber's insignificantly important activities as the man who pulls the string that fires big Bertha. He is the pathetic stooge of the high command. So when a shell falls listlessly out of the cannon's mouth, it is the little man who gets the assignment to investigate, and the shell chases him around in circles. As the returned barber, he anoints storm troopers with quantities of white paint, administers a shave to the rhythm of Brahms' Hungarian dance number five, unheroically swallows coin after coin—the coins were baked in small puddings—to avoid being chosen by lot to blow up the chancellery and destroy the dictator.

As the barber he dances wildly in the street. As Hynkel, he dances to Wagner with a balloon globe until it bursts, upon which he sobs violently. In this comic, fantastic allegory, Venus and Le Penseur assume positions of salute, microphones bend at the neck under the thunder of Hynkel oratory, the Napolini special train races up and down the station, missing the red carpet with consistent regularity. Greetings are lost in a maze of salutes. Whipped cream and other edibles fly through the air.

* * *

Such is the fun of "The Great Dictator." For it must not be thought that the weight of the world on his shoulders has prevented Mr. Chaplin from a magnificent display of the slapstick of old. It takes the great comedian to know how to rib the great "pfui," as Hynkel is called.

In voice, action, and attitude, Mr. Chaplin realizes two complete characters. Even as Hynkel, he cannot subtract the underlying poignancy, the wistfulness which even a villain must possess. In the end, Hynkel is a pathetic little man, too; apathetic, bored, bursting into futile rages, frustrated at every turn, frenziedly busy watching the empty minutes, shouting empty words, responding to empty gestures.

As Hannah, Paulette Goddard looks enchanting. She has some excellent comic and tragic moments as the maid-of-all-work. Unfortunately, Miss Goddard's voice records rather harshly, and her speech allays some of the effectiveness of her characterization. Emma Dunn and the late Maurice Moscovitch are entirely effective as characters in the ghetto, as are also Bernard Gorcey and Paul Weigel.

As Hynkel's henchmen, Reginald Gardiner and Henry Daniell seem best able to stand up to the Great Dictator. Both men underplay the roles, which is a good thing. Jack Oakie does a broad burlesque, more effective in pantomime than in speech. Billy Gilbert sulks amusingly as Herring, who is periodically stripped of medals for his shortcomings.

With a large staff of assistants at his call, Mr. Chaplin has assumed the responsibility for every detail of "The Great Dictator." He has written the script, most of the score, directed the production, and guided much of the camera work. When the great comedian reduces the Great Dictator to the proportions of Adenoid Hynkel, the results are something to see, to laugh at, and—when the film turns abruptly to its final task of rousing the populace—to ponder.

© United Artists

Charles Chaplin

In "The Great Dictator," now at the Astor and Capitol in New York

'Westerner' Coming To Two Houses

"The Westerner," which will head the double bill at the State and Orpheum starting Thursday, is one of Samuel Goldwyn's productions, directed by William Wyler and acted in its principal role by Gary Cooper. The setting for the yarn is the Texas of the 80's during the days of struggle between the cattlemen and the homesteaders. The story is concerned with the conflict between a roving cowboy and the judge who held himself forth as "the law west of the Pecos."

Among the players in the supporting cast are Walter Brennan, Fred Stone, Doris Davenport, Lilian Bond, Forest Tucker, and Paul Hurst. The film was made on location near Tucson, Ariz.

At the State tomorrow, the first 25 persons appearing in Western clothes will be admitted as guests of the management.

The companion feature on the bill at the two Loew houses will be "Glamour for Sale," with Roger Pryor and Anita Louise in a story about tracking down unlawful escort agencies.

* * *

At the Metropolitan

"Knute Rockne—All American" will be the chief item on the program at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. The film is concerned with the career of the Notre Dame football coach from his early childhood in Norway until his passing in 1931. Pat O'Brien has the role of Rockne and among those in the supporting cast are Gale Page as Bonnie, his wife; Donald Crisp as the president of Notre Dame; and Ronald Reagan as George Gipp. The film was directed by Lloyd Bacon.

The companion film will be "Calling All Husbands," a comedy about a harassed husband, with a cast that includes George Tobias, Lucile Fairbanks, and Ernest Truex.

* * *

At Paramount and Fenway

"A Dispatch from Reuter's" will have its Boston premiere at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. Edward G. Robinson heads a cast that includes Edna Best, Eddie Albert, Albert Basserman, Otto Kruger, Gene Lockhart, and Nigel Bruce. Mr. Robinson has the role of Julius Reuter, founder of the news agency which bears his name. The film tells of his accomplishments from the days of his youth and his first ideas for speeding the transmission of news.

The companion feature, "The Villain Still Pursued Her" is described as a burlesque of the melodramas of the 90's. Anita Louis, Alan Mowbray, Hugh Herbert, and Richard Cromwell are in the cast.

* * *

Continuing Films

Films listed for continued runs include the following:

Fine Arts—"The Baker's wife," French film with Raimu heading the cast. Begins a fifth week today.

Keith Memorial—"They Knew What They Wanted," film based on Sidney Howard's play, with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton in the leading roles. Begins a second week Thursday.

* * *

At the Keith Boston

The Mills Brothers, imitating musical instruments with their voices, will head the stage show at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday. Among the others on the stage will be Wally Brown and Annette Ames in a comedy sketch, the Byrne Sisters in "The Tops in Taps," John Gallus and his clarinet, and the tumblers Dick, Don, and Dinah.

On the screen will be "The Ape," featuring Boris Karloff, and "Drums of the Desert" with Ralph Byrd and Lorna Gray.

* * *

At the Exeter

Films at the Exeter continuing through today are "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby and Mary Martin; and "Over the Moon," with Merle Oberon and Rex Harrison. The latter film is in Technicolor. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the films will be: "Lucky Partners," with Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers; and "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum" with Sidney Toler.

Twentieth Century Club

Artist members of the Twentieth Century Club are showing their pictures in the initial exhibition of this season. The display is varied, consisting of oils, water colors, pastel drawings and black-and-whites.

While a common bond links these performers in their club membership, they show little kinship in artistic outlook. Some are obviously hobby painters; some seem to employ the medium as an expression of a personal philosophy; others have the traits of skill which are called "professional."

The established "Boston School" style seems to be the choice of Joseph K. Bonnar whose scenes in oil pigment are pleasant depictions of our snow-bedecked New England landscape. Harold W. Cheney shows a snow scene, too. He seems at his best however in a seascape. His pastel portraits may be compared with the black and white portrayals by Mr. Ahlborn, which are efficiently and sympathetically executed. H. C. Cheever shows some water colors painted with feeling. Daisy E. Weld's still-lifes in pastel are, by comparison, painstakingly wrought as though they had been drawn on an ivory surface.

Two exhibitors lean towards fantasy and inwardness. Pat Erickson shows some personal portraits which are evanescent impressions enlivened with bright color. Bertha Remick's pictures are vaporous images which embody some esoteric idea. The colors are probably symbolical.

D. A.

© United Artists

Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan

In "The Westerner," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Ballet Notebook

Adeline Genée, the Danish dancer long resident in England and now in the United States, is restaging for the Ballet Theater a little composition of hers called "Love Song," inspired by a picture of that title, which she created and danced in at a request performance at the Drury Lane Theater before King George V and Queen Mary in 1932, and in her farewell performances at the London Coliseum in 1933.

Anton Dolin, her partner in the first performance, will have his original role, and Nina Stroganova, who, as Rigmer Strom, then a pupil at the Royal Academy of Copenhagen, saw Genée dance in "Love Song" at a request performance before the King and Queen of Denmark, will take Genée's former role in the American premiere of the piece in Chicago, during the Ballet Theater's engagement with the Chicago Opera next month.

Mme. Genée describes her work as "a period piece, a vignette" . . . a sequence of old dances, dances of the period of the gaillarde, the menuet, the gavotte." The music used is a composition written and dedicated to Genée by her friend, Dora Bright. Lucinda Ballard will do new costumes and décor.

The piece will probably be presented in the Ballet Theater's New York season in January.

* * *

Monte Carlo Newcomers

The daughter of the famous dancer, Leon Woizikovsky—Sonia Woizikovska—who appeared with the Ballet Theater last season, and danced with the visiting Polish Ballet at the World's Fair, New York, the summer before last, has joined the cast of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, now playing a three-weeks engagement at the Fifty-First Street Theater, New York.

Other newcomers are George Tomin, a young Russian discovered by Massine in Buenos Aires during the Ballet's recent South American tour, and Tassia Semenova, who has danced with both the René Blum and the De Basil companies.

* * *

'Original' Ballet Russe

Colonel de Basil's "Original" Ballet Russe, which is to follow the Monte Carlo engagement at the Fifty-First Street Theater, has arrived from Australia and started its Los Angeles season (Oct. 10 to 19) with a program consisting of "Aurora's Wedding," "Coq d'Or," and the American premiere of David Lichine's "Graduation Ball." The company will stop in Chicago for a short season, on its way to New York for the opening in November.

Boris Romanoff, ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, is staging a ballet for Colonel de Basil's company, to be rehearsed in Los Angeles and Chicago in preparation for its performance during the New York season. The ballet is said to be "Giselle," which will be 100 years old in 1941.

* * *

Alan Wayne Recital

Alan Wayne, who may be remembered for his part as Fate in Massine's "Les Présages," during the early American years of Russian Ballet (in 1934), and who is now a member of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, will give a recital at the Barbizon-Plaza on Oct. 25.

* * *

Dance Theater Series

Two new names and dates have been added to the list of events in the Sunday afternoon Dance Theater Series at the Y. M. H. A., New York. Katherine Dunham and her Group will open the series on Nov. 10; and Paul Draper will dance on Feb. 23.

Engagements previously announced are: Carmalita Maracci, Dec. 8; Argentinita and company, Dec. 22; Louis Horst, assisted by members of Martha Graham's Group in a lecture-demonstration, Jan. 12; Angna Enters, Jan. 19; Benjamin Zemach and Group, Feb. 2; and Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and Group, April 27.

M. L.

Screen News

"The World in Flames," described by Paramount as "a dramatization of actual news scenes covering all of the world events beginning in 1929 which lead up to and through the present world war to date," will have its world premiere at the Columbia Theater, Washington, on Oct. 17. The film is to be released nationally on Oct. 25. Its New York opening is scheduled for Oct. 23, at Loew's Criterion.

* * *

M-G-M, makers of the "Hardy," "Maisie," and "Kildare" pictures, announces a new series. "Keeping Company" is the title of the first episode, in which Ann Rutherford, John Shelton, and Virginia Weidler will appear.

* * *

"Mrs. Miniver" will be brought to the screen by M-G-M, with Greer Garson a possibility for the leading role. James Hilton and R. C. Sheriff have already been assigned to make a screen play out of the best-selling volume of essays by Jan Struther.

* * *

Ernst Lubitsch is calling his latest picture "That Uncertain Feeling." Merle Oberon, Melvyn Douglas, and Burgess Meredith have already been announced for the cast.

Plays as They Come and Go

"All in Fun," a new revue, is reported in the New York Times as a prospect for Boston, beginning on Nov. 25 after a brief preliminary engagement in New Haven. Phil Baker and Bill Robinson are to be co-starred.

* * *

Another revue, "Crazy with the Heat," is reported from the same source to be scheduled at present for a Boston engagement beginning on Dec. 9. Luella Gear is to be in the cast.

* * *

"Dark Haven" is expected to be the second play to be offered by the Theater of the Fifteen at the Peabody Playhouse. It is described as dealing with America of the 1850's. The company will open its season on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, with "A Man from the Band."

* * *

In New York

On Sept. 19, reports the Shubert press department, Olsen and Johnson were invited to bring "Hellzapoppin" to London by Oswald Stoll, an English producer. Mr. Stoll wrote: "It is possible that your 'Hellzapoppin' may finish its American run by the end of the war. It might be wise to run it in London at the Coliseum. In size and stage requirements, it is all that you could desire. If you would entertain the idea, I would send you particulars of the house. You would then let me know your terms. Americans are very popular here and if possible would be still more so at that time."

* * *

Joe E. Brown, who has played "Elmer the Great" on the West Coast and in eastern summer theaters, will return to the Broadway stage in the Ring Lardner baseball comedy immediately after Christmas. New Haven, Boston, and Philadelphia will be included in a try-out tour. Rehearsals begin shortly. The New York Yankees are furnishing the male wardrobe.

* * *

The Gilbert and Sullivan revivals at the Forty-fourth Street Theater are to continue indefinitely, according to word from Joseph S. Daltry, producer and musical director of the Lyric Opera Company. Mr. Daltry is putting into rehearsal "H. M. S. Pinafore" and "Cox and Box" to be presented on a double bill, opening Thursday evening, Oct. 24. The current week's operas are: "Pirates of Penzance" and "Trial By Jury," tonight and Tuesday; "The Mikado" on Wednesday and Thursday; and "The Gondoliers" on Friday and Saturday.

* * *

Dante will remain at the Morosco Theater with his magic show, "Sim Sala Bim." Children are now admitted to all performances at half-price. Dante will tour the country following his broadway run. He had previously been announced for a South American tour, but this is now cancelled, for the present.

* * *

"The Man Who Came to Dinner," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, will begin its second year at the Music Box, Thursday evening. One night later, the new Kaufman-Hart comedy, "George Washington Slept Here," opens at the Lyceum Theater, not very far away.

Grace Leslie

Grace Leslie, contralto, with Alice Wightman as accompanist, will give the following program in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, Oct. 30:

Laudamus te, from Mass in C minor . . . Mozart

Recitative: Ecco il punto . . . Mozart
from "Titus"

Aria: Non pui di fiori . . . Mozart

Marins d'Islande . . . Fourdrain
Nocturne . . . Franck
Chanson des noisettes . . . Dupont
Manteau de fluers . . . Ravel
Chanson de Scozzone, from "Ascanio" . . . Saint-Saens

Die Geister am Mummelsee . . . Wolf
En Slanda . . . Sibelius
La canción del burro . . . Ledesma-Schindler
Meinem Kinde . . . Strauss
Für funfzehn Pfennige . . . Strauss
Chanson of the Bells of Oseney . . . Alice Barnett
To You . . . Charles Haubiel
Velvet Shoes . . . Randall Thompson
When I Am Dead, My Dearest . . . Richard Hageman
A Song . . . Lolita Cabrera Gainsborg

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley. Featuring Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Lady in Waiting," starring Gladys George. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Revues

Plymouth—
"Pins and Needles," complete new show. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Over the Moon," with Merle Oberon and Rex Harrison. 2, 5, 7:55. "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"They Knew What They Wanted," with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "The Great Profile," with John Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "The March of Time." 12:25, 5:35, 6:45, 10.

Kenmore—
"All Quiet on the Western Front," uncensored version. 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Anything Goes," Bing Crosby and Ethel Merman. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche, Betty Grable and Carmen Miranda. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Sky Murder," with Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," with Tyrone Power and Dean Jagger. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. "One Crowded Night." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Warning," with Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Diamond Frontier" with Victor McLaglen. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:456, 10:15. Stage show: 12, 3, 6, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," with Tyrone Power and Dean Jagger. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20. "One Crowded Night." 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Pete Smith Tea's Your I. Q." "Lowell Thomas Travel—Alaska." "Vacation Time in Florida," "History of the Pony Express," Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "The Secret Seven" with Florence Rice. 2, 5:25, 8:45.

Telepix—
"Elsa Maxwell's Ride Into Society." "Information Please." "Hawaiian Rhythm." "Oddities," "Disney's Donald Duck." 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Fight for Life." 10:50 a. m., 1:40 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Tip-off Girls." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Tremont—
"Robin Hood," with Laurence Olivier. "21 Days Together," with Vivien Leigh. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:45 6:15, 8:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Enemy Agent," D. Cromwell. "Girl From God's Country," S. Morris and J. Wyatt. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. "River's End," Dennis Morgan and Betty Earl. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Way of All Flesh," Gladys George and Akim Tamiroff. "Sailor's Lady." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford and Frederic March. "Crooked Road." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Wings of the Navy," George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. "White Banners," Claude Rains and Fay Bainter. 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy, Akim Tamiroff. "One Million B. C." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Captain Caution," Victor Mature, Louise Platt. 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Public Deb No. 1," George Murphy. 2, 5:15, 8:20.
Brookline Village: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 1:56, 4:40, 8:08. "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby. 3:29, 6:38, 9:47.

Cleveland Circle: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien, Frances Farmer and John Garfield. 2 and 8. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 3:40, 9:40.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "It's a Date," Deanna Durbin. "One Million B. C." C. Landis and Lon Chaney, Jr. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Private Life of Henry VIII," Charles Laughton. 3, 6:15, 9:55. "Midnight," Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Gary Cooper. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," Johnny Downs. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and Frances Farmer. 3:11, 9:16. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres.
Dorchester: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas, Loretta Young. "Tomboy," J. Moran. 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and Frances Farmer. 3:05, 9:20. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Sporting Blood," 3:20, 9:35. "Public Deb No. 1," 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff and Brian Donlevy. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Our Town," 3:05, 8:21. "Mystery Sea Raiders," 1:35, 7, 9:53.
Park: "Golden Gloves," Robert Paige. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff, Brian Donlevy. 3:11, 9:19. "Argentine Nights," the Ritz Bros. 1:54, 7:54.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:10, 9:10. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

MALDEN — Granada: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Lewis Stone. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Mystic: "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner and John Shelton. 2:15, 8:20. "River's End," Dennis Morgan and Victor Jory. 3:40, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford and Frederic March. "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "March of Time." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Public Deb. No. 1." 1:45, 8. "Sporting Blood." 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Rebecca," Lawrence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 3:20, 8:25. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:45, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Mystery Sea Raider." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," Robert Donat and Greer Garson. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "The Queen of the Yukon," Charles Bickford and Irene Rich.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sporting Blood," Maureen O'Sullivan. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," Johnny Downs.
Strand: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Errol and D. O'Keefe.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.
Revere: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Earthbound," Warner Baxter and Andrea Leeds. "Queen of the Mob," Ralph Bellamy, Jean Cagney. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Cross Country Romance." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Hotel for Women." "Missing Evidence." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Beyond Tomorrow," Charles Winninger. "Curtain Call," Barbara Read. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. "Three Faces West," John Wayne. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Captain is a Lady." 1:30, 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. "Five Little Peppers at Home." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Primrose Path," Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. 3:15, 9. "Sandy is a Lady." 2:10, 7:55.
Princess: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland, Jeffry Lynn. 3:09, 8:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sporting Blood." "Public Deb. No. 1." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "A Bill of Divorcement," Maureen O'Hara, Fay Bainter and Herbert Marshall. "Flight Angels," Virginia Bruce. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Way of All Flesh." Akim Tamiroff and G. George. "Cross-Country Romance." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:45, 6:30, 9:42. "The Biscuit Eater," Billy Lee. 2:15, 8:12.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH Tonight at 8:30! Mat. Tom'w.
AMERICA'S HIT MUSICAL REVUE
NEW COMPLETELY NEW SHOW
PINS & NEEDLES
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. Thurs. 55c-$1.65, Sat. 55c-$2.20.

WILBUR—Tonight, 8:30 Mat. Today
BROCK PEMBERTON PRESENTS
GLADYS GEORGE
in "LADY IN WAITING"
By Margery Sharp
Based on her novel "The Nutmeg Tree"
with ALAN NAPIER
Directed by Antoinette Perry
Prices: Evgs., 55c to $2.20, Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, tax incl.

COPLEY TONIGHT AT 8:30 | Mat. Today
Lawrence Riley's New Comedy
"RETURN ENGAGEMENT"
Bert Lytell, Mady Christians
Audrey Christie, Leona Powers
EVES.: 50c to $1.50
Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.00 incl. tax

SHUBERT TONIGHT, 8:30 Matinee Today
B. G. DeSylva Presents
ETHEL MERMAN
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER SONGS
Prices: Evgs. $3.30 to $1.10. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.75. Tax Incl. Extra Mat. Thurs.

CIVIC Repertory Theatre | Phone Com. 4420 | Evgs. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
with
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1, $2.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1, $2 plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment."—N. Y. Times
ED WYNN in His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS | Jane PICKENS | Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAROLE LOMBARD
CHARLES LAUGHTON
They Knew What They Wanted
SO NOT JOHN BARRYMORE
THE GREAT PROFILE
"BRITAIN'S R.A.F." in MARCH OF TIME

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Ronald Colman — Ginger Rogers in
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Sidney Toler in
"Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
IN TECHNICOLOR
"DOWN ARGENTINE WAY"
Don Ameche—Betty Grable
Also Walter Pidgeon, "Sky Murder"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN his new comedy
The Great DICTATOR
Released thru United Artists
CAPITOL, Broadway and 51st St. — Continuous performances. Doors open 9 A. M. 75c before 5 P. M. (Saturday, Sunday and Holidays Before 3 P. M.), $1.10 afterwards. Tax Included.
ASTOR, Broadway and 45th St.—Reserved seats Mat. at 2:45, 75c to $1.10. Eves. at 8:45, $1.10 to $2.20. Extra Mid. show Sat. and 6 P. M. Sun. (also Sat., Sun. and Hol. Mats.) 75c to $1.65. Tax Included.

Boston University Sophomore Impresses Coach—Ivy League Prospects Fade Out

Chick Morris May Be Given Chance to Start by Hanley

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Francis "Chick" Morris may have played in the first football game of his life a week ago Saturday, but he has impressed Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University so much that he may be named to start this week end against the University of Cincinnati.

Until Chick enrolled at B. U. a year ago, he had never played football. His high school in Newton did not sponsor a team, and he became proficient in basketball and baseball. Consequently, when he went to Villanova, where he spent one year before coming to Boston, he did not play on the gridiron team. Last year, of course, he was ineligible to play because of the transfer rule.

Accordingly it was against Upsala that Chick got his first taste of a football game, and then only for a few minutes. Last Friday night against Manhattan in New York, however, the husky fullback stole the show. "Morris was the best back on the field, barring none," Hanley declared out at Nickerson Field yesterday afternoon.

Sparked Drive

"Chick sparked a drive of ours," Pat said, "that took us from deep in our own territory to Manhattan's 12-yard line, where four consecutive passes failed to contact. Morris was aided by a 28-yard run by Al Clark, but he took us most of the way himself."

In fact, Pat pointed out, Chick did so well in the first half that he started him when the Terriers returned to the field for the second half. "And the way he performed has me considering starting him next Saturday in place of Walter Williams. I will reserve my decision until later in the week, but whatever happens, both boys will share that fullback position."

Unknown Quantity

Because of his ineligibility status last year, Morris could not play with the freshmen, although he did come out for practice. Hanley first noticed the 190-pound back out of the corner of his eye, so to speak, but before he could gain any definite impression, Chick was sidelined for the season with an injury.

Consequently he was still an unknown quantity when he reported for practice last spring—but not for long. He soon caught the eyes of Backfield Coach Walt Holmer and Line Coach Al Kawal. He was inexperienced, but how he could run.

"I knew Morris could run when I put him in against Manhattan," Pat declared, "but I was somewhat in doubt as to his ability to punt under pressure. His first kick removed those doubts—it looked like a fungo fly to the outfield."

If Morris starts against Cincinnati, he will be joined in the backfield by Charlie Thomas, Aidan Burnell or Bill McNamara, and George Pantano. Pantano is slightly injured and should he be unable to play, both Burnell and McNamara will be in the line-up.

The line will see George Murphy and Barry at end, Johnny Wedemeyer and Ray Valas at tackle, Charlie Cremens and Bob Brown at guard, and Dave Gold at center. With all the injuries that have hit the B. U. squad this season—Pat has 15 on the list, with five out for the season—Hanley has had to shift men from one position to another to be able to field an eleven. "I guess you can say we are using a shifting offense, both in the line and in the backfield," he said.

* * *

Coach Hanley was "delightfully surprised" with the work of his tackles in the Manhattan game. Originally he thought that the tackles would be his weakest spots on the team. "Wedemeyer settled down to a nice game," he said, "and Ray Valas played the best game of his career. And both George Radulski and Anthony Fontana, the reserves, were pleasingly effective."

* * *

B. U. will enter the game with Cincinnati with men missing at the same two posts at which men were missing last year. Both Jim McDonald at end and Ray Needham at center were unable to play last year, and now this Saturday Captain McDonald and Sid Michaels, center, will be out of the game.

* * *

Pat has now lost the services of the following first-string men for the season: Guard Ken Skoropowski, End Joe Lanata, Tackle Ed Rooney, and Backs Gus Sullivan and Al Clark.

* * *

Sid Spauls, B. U.'s capaple training table chef, is an ardent rooter for the team, and drove down to New York to see the Manhattan game. Sid is now in his eighth season as chef for the Terriers. During the winter Sid works in the South, and during the summer he is up North. The fall is his off season, and for that reason is able to cook for the B. U. athletes.

Will Face Crimson Saturday

Left: Lester S. White, varsity tackle for the West Point eleven, who had two years of varsity experience with University of Missouri before coming to Army. Right: Herschel Jarrell, sophomore Army back who did well against Cornell last week and may see plenty of action against Harvard here.

Dit Clapper Is Heaviest Team Member

The biggest player on the Bruins squad is its veteran defense star Dit Clapper who has checked in at the pre-season camp at Hershey, Penna., weighing 212 pounds. Behind him comes Red Hamill at 210 pounds and the rest of the defensemen decrease gradually down to Desse Smith lightest of the rear guardsmen at 190 pounds.

No matter which four defensemen Ross and Weiland pick for regular duty this year from among Clapper, Hamill, Shewchuk, Crawford, Hollett and Smith, the Bruins will put on the ice nearly a ton of protection for Frankie Brimsek, counting the athletes' regular equipment, each set of which weighs close to 20 pounds.

Same Weights

It was unusual the way the rest of the squad reported, weighing almost identically the same as when they finished the sesaon last spring. The two smallest members of the squad, Bobby Bauer and Eddie Wiseman, each weighed under their 1939 weights. Little Bobby weighs only 148 and Wiseman 153. Art Ross intends to have them build up a few pounds before the season opens.

The feature of contact work was easily the midseasaon form displayed by all three veteran waves, particularly the so-called third line comprised of Herb Cain, Art Jackson and Eddie Wiseman.

60-Minute Attack

Jackson showed no ill effects from the broken ankle he suffered during the play-off series against Rangers last spring. "If that line continues to improve at this rate to go along with the Krauts and the Cowley line, we'll really have a 60-minute attack that will bother the opposition plenty," observed Weiland at the close of the workout.

The Bruins continue today to have a double scrimmage session. Most of the regulars worked in the morning session and the amateurs will work in the afternoon session. Two practice sessions a day and two scrimmages a day will be the order for the rest of the week, leading up to the first exhibition game with the Hershey Bears on Saturday night.

Good, but Loud

MILWAUKEE (AP)—If worse comes to worse the athletic staff at Marquette could form a musical organization. Football Coach Paddy Driscoll used to play cornet, Trainer Ed Rozmarynoski the drums and Line Coach Tarzan Taylor the piano.

Free Scheduling Preferred To Binding Grid Promises

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The reverberations from the statements of the new Yale Athletic Director, Ogden Miller, plus the power of Cornell and Pennsylvania, just about conclude hopes of a conference or league of the so-called Ivy teams. The only way Yale, Harvard, or any other large university can regulate its aims for or against so-called "Big Time" football is in its schedule. And the formation of an Ivy League would obligate such teams to a league schedule.

Schedules are now made up two years in advance and Athletic Directors are prone to make changes. It is too pointed a procedure to cancel games with teams once scheduled, but it is quite likely that the games on the next schedule to be made out by certain of the Ivy Leaguers will not be with certain of the present Ivy teams.

Unfortunately Ogden Miller's statement regarding Yale athletic policies was rather untimely for those who choose to misinterpret. It is hardly feasible to suppose that his recent assertion that Yale will not go out after athletes had any direct aim at Pennsylvania because Penn so soundly trounced the Eli the previous Saturday (50-7). Had he spoken publicly previous to that contest his trend of thought would have been the same.

Drop Certain Teams

No direct statements are likely at this time regarding the Ivy League, but unofficial reaction is in evidence. One Athletic Director is saying nothing and gathering his information for the future. There are certain elevens on his schedule today who will not be on it in the future. They may be returned when conditions have changed, but their present methods and policies are such that to play them is to partake in "Big Time" football without a "Big Time" team.

Certain of the universities which unofficially are members of the Ivy League have been against solidifying. They admit the possibilities of such a league adopting strict amateur methods for their football, but evidently believe there are too many loopholes whereby one or more members can assemble a better than average team. Consequently they do not wish to enter into any iron-clad agreements preventing free scheduling.

No one says any other eleven in the Ivy classification is subsidizing or proselyting. Members of the mythical league are too dignified and too polite to resort to flinging charges. They are too tactful openly to invite public inspection of either their own or a fellow member's family records. They will solve that discreetly in the arranging of distant schedules.

Back to Tradition

The more venerable institution of the Ivy League will continue to fall back upon tradition and seek out teams of equal football and scholastic requirements. Those directors who were against forming an Ivy League in football some time ago are mopping their brows in grateful acknowledgment that they are still free to do their scheduling without obligation.

Perhaps there will be an Ivy League some day, but the chances are so remote right now that it is not too far fetched to predict that house cleaning by certain members will have to take place and continue for several years before certain members will so much as entertain a thought toward joining up.

For a long time to come you can forget about there being any Ivy League on the gridiron.

McKechnie Gives Credit to Players And Warren Giles

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16 (AP)—Manager Bill McKechnie last night modestly placed the credit for the Cincinnati Reds winning the 1940 World Series on General Manager Warren C. Giles and his players.

"You must have champions in your organization to have a championship team," McKechnie told a crowd honoring Jimmy Ripple, a hero of the series, who lives in near-by Export. "Mr. Giles furnished the champions."

McKechnie asserted Ripple's catch of Catcher Sullivan's liner in the series was "the most miraculous catch" he ever saw on a ball field, adding "no manager ever won a pennant if he did not have fellows like Ripple and Joe Beggs on his team."

Beggs, who did brilliant relief pitching during the season, also was among the guests.

"Joe won 12 and lost 3," said McKechnie, "but he saved many others and received no credit in the records."

Sox Buy Club

The Boston Red Sox have accepted tentative terms of Donie Bush and Frank McKinney for the outright purchase of the Louisville Club of the American Association.

Terms were reached in the New York office of Tom Yawkey with General Manager Edward T. Collins and McKinney present.

Football Shorts

Harvard Welcomes the Army

It is fortunate for the Harvard gate receipts that Army is coming to the Stadium this Saturday. After the Crimson's 26-0 beating by Michigan, it would take something more than just a football opponent to lure spectators to the big horseshoe in Brighton.

As it is there should be thousands in the stands to watch the parade of the colorful Cadet Corps, which will march into the Stadium at 1:15 p. m., with the game scheduled to start at 2.

Harvard may be able to take this game from the Army. It did last year, and is counting on doing it again this Saturday. A second win for the Crimson would send their stock among spectators up considerably, and should command a good crowd for the following week's game with Dartmouth.

Coach Dick Harlow is making all preparations possible to halt the West Point attack and to put a little fire in the Crimson offense. Through the storm last night the Harvard operatives kept on with their practice, with white helmets and white footballs being used to aid visibility.

Mazur to Play

With the announcement that Henry Mazur, the Lowell boy who spent one year at Boston College, will play, End Coach Wes Fesler donned a uniform and ran with the third team against the varsity. The return of Mazur is expected to make the Cadet offense an entirely different proposition from what it was against Cornell last Saturday.

Unless the Army shifts its defensive formations, Harvard is not expecting to have too much trouble gaining on the ground. The Cadets could not stop the Cornell steamroller, which found the Army defense almost cut to pattern, and inasmuch as the Crimson offense resembles that of Cornell, the Harvard boys expect to go places.

* * *

Northeastern's football players found out today that its student body is quick to show its enthusiasm for the victory over Springfield last week. At noon today the first of three extensive daily rallies was held, featuring a mock trial of "Bill Bates." The new enthusiasm at the intown institution is extremely heartening to the football squad which kept up its own spirits despite two years of setbacks. The largest crowd of the year is expected at Huntington Field Saturday to view the Bates game, for the Alumni will be holding their annual homecoming celebration and reunion.

* * *

The appearance in the line-up again of its star backs, Hovey Seymour and Ray Anderson, has kindled the football fire again at Yale, and hopes are surging for a victory over Dartmouth Saturday. If yesterday's scrimmage session means anything, the Indians from Hanover are in for a rugged workout and possibly a beating, the Eli coaches believe.

* * *

The University of Idaho football team may not have scored a point in three games this fall, but you cannot convince the Boston College coaches and authorities that the game between the two teams at Fenway Park Saturday will be anything but a hard-fought contest. Yesterday Coach Frank Leahy sent his charges through an hour's scrimmage before rain forced them indoors to watch pictures of the Temple game.

* * *

The Indians of Dartmouth, more than slightly upset by two straight defeats this early in the season, are predicting a new war dance they intend to stage for Yale's benefit on the week end. The dance consists of several new plays by which they hope to mystify the Bulldog. The varsity eleven spent the afternoon indoors, running through signals and stressing timing. The only change in the first-string line-up found Ray Hall at fullback instead of little Ted Arico.

* * *

Coach Lew Manly professed himself satisfied with the way Grant Curtis, the Brockton junior, is shaping up at fullback in place of the injured Bob Patterson, and intends to start him for Tufts against Brown. The Jumbos were also forced to take shelter because of the rain, and they watched movies of last year's Brown-Tufts game.

* * *

An injury may keep Joe Omanski, starting right half, out of Saturday's game with New York University, and Coach Joe Sheeketski of Holy Cross spent yesterday afternoon grooming Jim Scondras to take his place. Jim proved his ability against Carnegie Tech, when he ran and blocked in acceptable fashion.

Rams Obtain Two

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Cleveland Rams, in the throes of a National Football League losing streak, obtained two new backfield men yesterday from the Kenosha (Wis.) Cardinals of the American Association.

They are Jim Gillette, formerly of the University of Virginia, and Glen Olsen, University of Iowa graduate. They will play with the Rams Sunday against the Chicago Cardinals.

Coach Dutch Clark said he may shift Marty Slovak, former Toledo University star, to quarterback.

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Fordham and Pittsburgh played to a scoreless tie for the third consecutive year before 53,000 at Polo Grounds.

Olympics Start Practice Work Friday Evening

The first practice session of the 1940-41 Boston Olympic hockey team is slated for the Boston Arena ice on Friday evening. The initial workout will start at 5 p. m. and continue until Coach Harrington is sure that all hands have had enough.

The Olympics will be preparing for their first season in the Eastern Amateur League, and are expecting the toughest opposition they have ever faced. There is not a single soft team in the entire six-team circuit, which boasts such outfits as the New York Rovers, Atlantic City Sea Gulls, Baltimore Orioles, Washington Eagles, and Jersey City Skeeters.

Coach Hago Harrington is greatly concerned about the personnel of the 'Pics this winter. Several former college stars have signified their intention of reporting for the club, but just how well they will work into the local team's type of play is something time alone will tell.

Most promising rookie scheduled for a tryout is Danny Sullivan, captain of the Dartmouth Indian sextet last season. From all reports he is the finest puck-chaser to come out of the collegiate ranks in the past several seasons. Murray Murdock, Yale mentor pronounced Sullivan the best college hockey player in the United States or Canada last winter. Ray Fortin, diminutive Colby ace, is another youngster who may make the grade this semester.

No schedule for the Eastern circuit has been drawn up as yet. President Phil Thompson of Atlantic City is expected in Boston shortly to consult with Walter Brown of the Garden for the arrangement of dates.

Philadelphia Team Beats Boston 9 to 2

GREAT NECK, L. I., Oct. 16 (AP)—A Philadelphia women's golf team, led by Mrs. E. H. Vare, Jr., routed Boston 9-2 in the first of the intercity matches for the Griscom Cup at the Lakeville Club yesterday.

The losers meet the New York team today and on Thursday the Philadelphia team will meet the winner of that match for the championship.

Although Philadelphia won the opening contest by such an overwhelming margin, most of the matches were closely fought.

The Philadelphia leader, Mrs. Vare, came from behind to defeat Deborah Verry, 2 up, Philadelphia's No. 2 player; Mrs. Norman Lack was pressed to turn back Mrs. Henri Prunaret, 3 and 2, and Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Howe, former American and British national champion, came from three down to defeat Mrs. Julian T. Leonard of Boston, 4 and 2, in the day's feature matches.

Patrick Resigns

WINNIPEG, Oct. 16 (AP)—Lester Patrick, veteran manager-coach of the New York Rangers in the National Hockey League, announces he is turning the Rangers coaching duties over to Frank Boucher, assistant coach and former ace center man.

Patrick, who has guided the Rangers since they were first organized in 1926, said he was giving up the post in order to devote full time to office duties involved in his three-team string. The Rangers operate the Philadelphia Ramblers in the American Hockey League and the New York Rovers in the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League as farm clubs.

"I've been 15 years with the Rangers," Patrick said, "and I can't last forever, you know. I feel I have the right men in the right places now and have absolute confidence in Boucher. He was trained as a player with our club and he knows everything I think I know."

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Bucky Walters won National League's most valuable player award; Johnny Mize runner-up.

Brown Preparing to Meet Tufts in Providence Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16—Eager to bounce back into the win column after the Colgate defeat of last week, the Brown grid squad is drilling hard to meet a strong Tufts eleven this Saturday at Providence.

Both teams will enter the game with records of two wins and one loss, Tufts having downed Bowdoin and Middlebury before bowing to Bates, while Brown conquered Wesleyan and Rhode Island prior to the Colgate defeat. In the 51-year-old series, Brown leads, 21-2, in games won. Tufts elevens scored their only triumphs in 1891 and 1892.

Despite the Brown preponderance of victories, the Jumbos have made several serious bids to shatter their victory famine, especially in years of particularly strong Brown teams.

The 1928 Brown eleven, which went through a nine-game schedule with a single defeat, was extended to the limit before edging a gallant Tufts contingent, 19-13, on a last-minute 60-yard touchdown dash by Capt. Al Cornsweet.

As a second example, the 1932 Brown team, victorious until meeting Colgate in the final game of the season, found it necessary to open all valves in order to gain an 11-0 decision over Jumbo opposition.

Brown emerged from last Saturday's Colgate encounter intact, Bill Crooker, regular center, out of action last week with a leg injury, has fully recovered and his return will bring the starting line-up to top strength for the Jumbo test.

The Brown defense is working overtime in preparation for the thrusts of Capt. Jack West and Art Harrison, the Jumbos' two best backs. Both West and Harrison are equally dangerous as runners and passers, and, in addition, Harrison ranks as a fine kicker, booting 50 yards or more consistently, with an eagle eye for off-side kicks.

Hockey Notes

(By The Canadian Press)

Gossip about a goalie: Bert Gardiner has come in for a compliment from Coach Dick Irvin of Montreal Canadiens. Irvin calls Gardiner one of the best-skating goal-tenders he has ever seen. The Habitant coach rates Gardiner on a par as a skater with Cecil (Tiny) Thompson in Thompson's great days with Boston Bruins.

* * *

It's been a case of "go east, young man" for a large number of the young players seeking success with Montreal Canadiens. Among those who reversed Horace Greeley's advice are Joe Benoit of Trail, B. C.; Jack Adams, Morrie Rimstad and Loren Mercer, all with Vancouver Lions last season; Ken Reardon of Edmonton; and Elmer Lach of Moose Jaw, Sask.

* * *

Try and find a scrap of pity around N. H. L. training camps for Frankie Boucher and Lester Patrick, the men who guide New York Rangers. Rangers can still be called the "young men of Manhattan" for no player has advanced so far into the veteran class yet as to cause Boucher and Patrick loss of sleep. And don't forget the Rangers won the Stanley Cup last season.

* * *

Canadiens have at least two better-than-average golfers with the team. One is Ray Getliffe, who not so long ago was good enough to make Ontario's Willingdon Cup golf team along with such a star as C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville. The other is Earl Robinson, who can grind out scores below 80 with regularity.

* * *

The thriving hockey center of Oshawa, Ont., will be well represented in the rookie division at the Maple Leaf training camp. No less than three members of last season's championship Junior Oshawa team will be trying for places with the Leafs. The boys are Nick Knott, Bud Hellyer and Frank Eddolls, the chunky defenseman who used to play a lot of hockey for Verdun Maple Leafs.

Regulars Back At Practice At Boston College

The big guns of the Boston College win over Temple joined the other players on the squad yesterday as the Eagles drew near to the half-way mark in their preparations for Saturday's tilt with Idaho at Fenway Park. Coach Leahy gave his stars a day of rest after the Temple tilt, but the athletes were all present and accounted for yesterday afternoon and will be very active for the rest of the week. A long scrimmage session was the order of the day for the varsity players, with the freshmen attempting to halt their numerous offensive thrusts.

Chuckin' Charlie O'Rourke and Mickey Connolly engaged in a passing duel throughout most of the afternoon, and Bob Jauron of Nashua, N. H., inmpressed with his running. Meanwhile, Carl Lucas, an unheralded sophomore from Somerville, Mass., gave Mike Holovak and Adolph Kissell another competitor in their battle for starting fullback laurels. Lucas, shifted from halfback a short time ago when Frank Davis left the squad, ran well for the second successive day.

The squad emerged from the Temple game in good physical condition and the boys should be in fine shape for Saturday's contest. Two more scrimmages are listed before game time.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Oct. 17

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Oct. 17

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—News analysis in English by Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Making of Violins in Germany. DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Pecsi: Hungarian Songs and Dances Orchestra; Cymbal Recital by Sandor Segedy; News in English. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Mandolin Orchestra. JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Variety: "Starlight." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Songs From the Screen. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Summary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—9:10 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Opera: First and Second Acts of "Othello," by Verdi. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Dr. Frederick Tilney Dies

Dr. Frederick Tilney, 72, professor of neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, died yesterday at his home in New York City.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Four Ink Spots	Herb Lewis, songs
3:15 Political talk	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Registration Day"	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Rendezvous"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Network program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Community Bulletin	"Superman"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Hit Parade"
5:30 Charles Laughton	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport news
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Political talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	Governor Saltonstall	News Service	Alpineers
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Sen. James Byrnes, S. C.	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Religious program
7:45 comedy; drama	drama	"Curtain Calls"	dramatic sketch	Religious program
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley and speaker	"Hollywood Playhouse"; dramatization	Town Meeting: "What Are the Obligations of the Citizen to Our Free	"Famous Homes"
8:15 "Dr. Christian";	Wendell L. Willkie	Party; Louise Massey	Republic?"	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30 drama; news	Wendell L. Willkie	and the Westerners		Sports program
8:45				The Eton Boys
9:00 Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra	Democratic State Committee; News; Thomas E. Dewey, talk	"Time to Smile"; Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Mr. District Attorney";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30		dramatic sketch	Attorney General Robert H. Jackson	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines";	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Frankie Stan's Orch.
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Paul V. McNutt	Kay Kyser's College of	Ben Young's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:45 News of the War	Paul V. McNutt	Musical Knowledge	Ben Young's Orchestra	Studio program
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15 News; Dinning Club	Music Appreciation	Local news; Weather	"Football Follies"; quiz	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 "Swing Club"	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Charles Barnet's Orch.	show	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Charles Barnet's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Studio program	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	table
8:45 WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Edgar A. Guest	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air" speakers	Gretchen McMullen	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	Musical Roundup	Government reports	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Cowgirl songstress	"This Small Town"	"New England Cupboard"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Frank Luther, songs
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 H. W. Prentiss, Jr.	Church in the Wildwood	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Studio Speaker
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Studies in Swing"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Speakers	"Playhouse"; drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide;
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Dramatic sketch	Associated Industries of	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Network speakers	Marjorie Mills: house-	Massachusetts	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45 "Road of Life"	Agricultural News	hold talk	"Thursday Serenade"	ducts"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Music From Many Lands
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	John Kiley, organist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Concert Internationale	"Broadway Bandwagon"
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Presenting the Stars"	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Four Ink Spots	Novachord solos
3:15 Kathleen Norris	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"Women World Wide"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 Don Artiste	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Allen Holt, baritone	"Melody Mart"
3:45 News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Here's Looking at You	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We the Abbotts"	Local speakers	"Stella Dallas"	Bennie Krueger's Orch	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	Marion Jenkins, songs
4:45 "Kate Hopkins," sk.	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Army and Navy Visit	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Network speaker	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Hit Parade"
5:30 "Rendezvous"	Musical program	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Organ recital	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Lamplighting Time"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Child Refugee Program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Soprano; violin; organ.	"Concert Miniatures"	"Let's Dance"
7:45 views	vocalist	"Confidentially Yours"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Fanny Brice; Dick	W. Williams, comment	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	Powell; orchestra	Camp Edwards on Air	Western Troubadours
8:30 "Strange As It	"Fame and Fortune";	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight";	Sports Program
8:45 Seems"; news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	"The Quintones"
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Singin' and Swingin'"; vocalists; orchestra	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Edward E. Horton; Eddie Albert; Charles Holland; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter Network program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	European news; Frank		Sports' Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Black Presents		Sports' Writers' Quiz	
9:45				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Bazpipe Band	Rudy Vallee Variety pro-	Associated Industries of	News Service
10:15 Dem. Natl. Comm.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	gram	Massachusetts	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:30 Address by Wendell	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Musical Americana";	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 L. Willkie	"Novatime"; records	Raymond Paige's Orch.	Political talk	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sports Program
11:15 "Master Works of	Music Appreciation	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's

Southwest Elevens Win Three, Tie One and Lose One in Intersectional Games

Gridiron Fans Surprised By Rise of Some Teams

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—After batting 100 per cent for two weeks in intersectional games the Southwest Conference teams took a tumble from their high perch at the close of the third week of play. However, out of five intersectional games they won three, tied one and lost one. It would have taken a very ardent admirer of the Southwest Conference to come out in the open and pick all the teams as winners, for some of the nation's top-ranking teams were being engaged. It was not the number of winners and losers that caused the big surprise, but it was the defeat of the favorites and rise of the teams that were overlooked by the experts at the beginning of the season.

Highly favored Southern Methodist University was fortunate to get a 7-7 tie with Pitt. The Mustangs from Dallas were hoping to avenge a previous defeat at the hands of Pitt, but they were outgained in everything except points. The outstanding play for S. M. U. was "Presto" Johnston's 92-yard kick. Johnston was standing in his own end zone when he kicked the oval high over the head of the safety man and it rolled out on the two yard line.

Make a Break

Rice Institute also made use of a long punt to make a break for themselves. T. A. Weems kicked the ball 68 yards from deep in his own territory to the 10-yard mark where it rolled out of bounds. Louisiana was guilty of a penalty on the next play and Rice took possession of the ball on the one-yard line to score and gain a 14-point lead that seemed to break the hearts of the L. S. U. boys.

The 25,000 fans who went to see the game conceded it to the L. S. U. Tigers even before the whistle blew, but evidently they forgot to tell the Rice team about it, and as a result the fans went home in a dream and had to read the papers the next morning before they were sure that they had attended the right game.

The Rice Owls lived up to their namesake in playing smart football, but the way in which they tackled, blocked, and ran with the ball makes the fans who attended the upset want to give the Rice team another type of mascot. Coach Neeley made himself a most popular man when his team achieved their first victory over L. S. U. in five years. Rice Institute was very impressive in their 23-0 defeat of the Louisiana Tigers, but when it is pointed out that Rice scored two more touchdowns, only to have them called back because of penalties, their margin of victory is even more impressive.

Abandon Air-waves

This year the Southwestern Conference teams are abandoning the air-waves, the method by which they gained much of their publicity in the past, and are using a strong running game, mixed with just enough passing to keep their opponents off balance. Southern Methodists threw 14 passes and only completed four, but one of these was good for a touchdown. Texas only attempted nine in its game with Oklahoma, and Rice attempted 16, completing only five with one good for a touchdown. Arkansas lived up to its reputation, throwing 26 passes for its upset win over Baylor; however, they completed only eight, a very poor average for them. Texas A. & M. only threw nine with six completed.

The Texas A. & M. game played out in California was not one of those games in which the Cadets are supposed to turn out enmasse to see, but 100 of them were loyal enough to the team to drop studies and somehow or other to get out to Los Angeles and root for those "dear old Aggies."

The rabid Southwest football fan who had a radio in his home last Saturday nearly wore it out. Starting shortly after lunch he listened to S. M. U.-Pittsburgh game from the latter's home field. When this game was over he was switched over to the T. C. U.-North Carolina game in Chapel Hill. Then he also heard the Texas-Oklahoma game from Dallas, and finally he was tuned into the Aggie-U. C. L. A. game in Los Angeles. Then that night he heard Rice beat L. S. U. in Houston. If he had time in between he tried to get the score of the Baylor-Arkansas game.

Tiny Thompson to Buffalo

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (AP)—Without visible regret the greatest goalie in the modern history of hockey said goodbye today to the big league and by his own choice ended a career in which he stopped an estimated 100,000 whistling shots from sailing into his net.

Thirty-five years old and the first to admit that his playing days are just about over, Cecil (Tiny) Thompson, the greatest of the net minders for almost two decades, pulled out of Detroit last night for Buffalo, where he will attempt to rebuild a last-place club into a contender in the American Hockey League, a minor circuit.

Thompson carried with him a box containing the pads he has worn since he started goal minding for the Duluth club in the American Association in 1924. He has worn them down through the years, but he doesn't expect to use them much this season.

Behind him Thompson leaves innumerable hockey records. He is the only man to win the Georges Vezina award for goal tending proficiency four times. No other player has won the trophy more than twice.

Made an Assist

Thompson is also the only goalie ever to make an assist in a major-league game. He accomplished this feat while with the Boston Bruins, taking the puck from the mouth of the goal, skating out and passing to a teammate who scored.

Thompson became a goalie on a team in his home town of Sandon, Alberta, at the age of 11.

He joined the Boston club in 1928 and for 10 years guarded the Bruins' goal. He was sold to Detroit in 1938 for $15,000 and Goalie Normie Smith, who quit the game after the deal was announced.

The secret of successfully turning back enemy shots is the same today as it was when he started, Thompson says.

"Never make a move until the man with the puck has made his," says Thompson. "There is no place for guesswork in goal tending."

Ten Amateurs Sign Up With Pro Sextets

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 16 (AP)—Ten of the 31 hockey players who attended Red Dutton's hockey school here last week have signed professional contracts, the New York Americans' manager announced while others still are negotiating with pro clubs.

Bus Wycherly of Saskatoon, Billy Benson of Winnipeg and Squee Allan of North Battleford, Sask., are expected to form a complete new forward line for the Americans and Pete Slobodzian of Regina also has signed with the National League club. Dutton also is negotiating with "Peanuts" O'Flaherty.

Eddie Shore's Springfield Indians of the American League signed four players, Art Shoquist, Saskatoon and Andy Branigan, Winnipeg, defensemen; Charley Rayner, former Kenora Thistle goalie, and Len Haldorson, forward from Yorktown, Sask.

Herbie Burron and Hermie Gruhn, Winnipeg forwards, will play for the Seattle Hawks of the Pacific Coast League.

Valuable Player

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18 (AP)—Mike Ryba, who will return to the majors next year at the age of 35 as relief pitcher for the Boston Red Sox, was designated by a committee for the Sporting News as the most valuable player in the International Letgue in 1940.

It marked the fourth time Mike has received the most valuable player award in as many different leagues over a span of 11 years.

The former Cardinal "one-man" team—he played both the infield and outfield, caught and pitched—began his "most valuable" string back in 1930 in the Middle Atlantic league. He gained similar honors in the Western Association in 1931 and in the American Association in 1935.

As a first-string pitcher for Rochester this year, Ryba won 24 games and lost only eight. His record included five shutouts. He was with the Cardinals in 1937 and 1938.

Baugh Completes 40 of 57 Passes

NEW YORK (AP)—When it comes to pitching forward passes, Sammy Baugh of the Washington Redskins still can teach 'em all a thing or three.

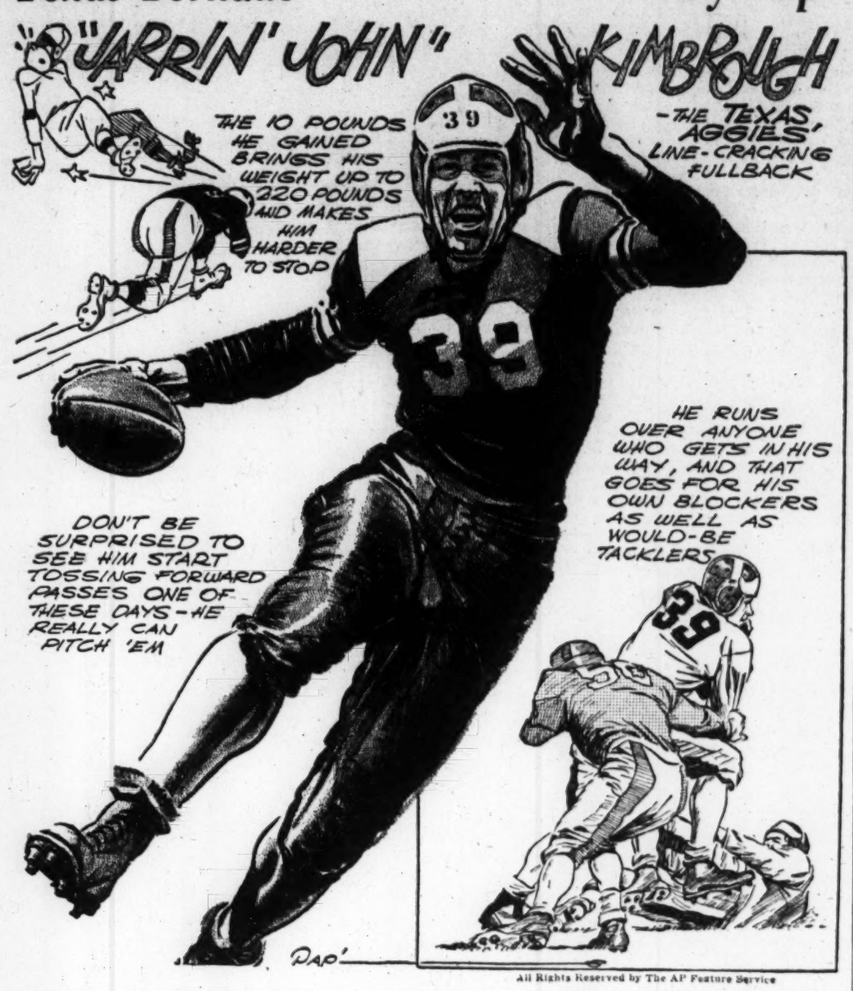
Acerding to latest statistics released Oct. 15 by the National Pro League, Slingin' Sammy has completed 40 of 57 passes for the astounding efficiency average of 70 per cent. Those 40 aerials have gained 556 yards for the Redskins in four games, giving Baugh a per-game average of ten completions and 139 yards.

League-leader in 1937, Baugh ranks ahead of Davey O'Brien of the Philadelphia Eagles, Cecil Isbell of Green Bay, who came up with a rush last week, and Ace Parker of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Parker Hall of Cleveland has dropped to sixth, back of the Chicago Cardinals' Beryl Clark.

Rookie Banks McFadden of Brooklyn continues to pace the ground-gainers in a tightening race with 239 yards. He is only ahead of the New York Giants' Tuffy Leemans, leader in 1936, and 35 up on Whizzer White of the Detroit Lions, who topped the league in 1938, his first as a pro.

The scoring lead is split among three men, each with four touchdowns: Carl Mulleneaux of Green Bay, Jimmy Johnston of Washington and Don Looney of Philadelphia. Looney also is No. 1 pass-catcher, while veteran Clarke Hinkle of Green Bay and Armand Niccolai of the Pittsburgh Steelers are running neck and neck in field goals, with four each.

Texas Tornado —By Pap'


"JARRIN' JOHN" KIMBROUGH
THE 10 POUNDS HE GAINED BRINGS HIS WEIGHT UP TO 220 POUNDS AND MAKES HIM HARDER TO STOP
-THE TEXAS AGGIES' LINE-CRACKING FULLBACK
HE RUNS OVER ANYONE WHO GETS IN HIS WAY, AND THAT GOES FOR HIS OWN BLOCKERS AS WELL AS WOULD-BE TACKLERS
DON'T BE SURPRISED TO SEE HIM START TOSSING FORWARD PASSES ONE OF THESE DAYS-HE REALLY CAN PITCH 'EM
39
PAP'

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Kimbrough Not Coasting in Encore Effort

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Oct. 16 (AP)—Jarrin' John Kimbrough, the 222-pound trip-hammer mounted on Percheron legs, isn't exactly coasting in his effort to do an encore on the All-America team.

The big, handsome fellow, power boy of the Texas Aggies' great string of 14 straight triumphs, has had off days. But you couldn't detect it by the way he has carried on in the Aggies' three victories to date.

Taken Up Where He Left Off

"Say for me, and I'm the one most interested," mused Coach Homer Norton, "that John Kimbrough has taken up where he left off last year. And where he left off last year was good enough for me. John is doing things easier this year.

"To me, the way John played 60 hard minutes of football against U. C. L. A. last Saturday proved his greatness. He was a weak and tired boy when that game ended, but I just had to use him."

The Story Behind That Story?

For four days before the U. C. L. A. game Kimbrough was forced to rest. But he responded quickly and only a day before the game left Dallas by plane. He played 60 minutes out in Los Angeles in 90-degree weather.

What Did He Do?

Scored the game's only touchdown from the nine-yard line on a tackle blast; set up the touchdown drive by driving back 18 yards with a pass interception and teaming with Wild Bill Conatser to nudge the ball on downfield through the big Uclan line for the final scoring play.

One of the Aggie bulwarks on defense, he saved a possible tie when Ray Bartlett, big U. C. L. A. negro back, snagged a pass in the clear and headed for open spaces. It was 222-pound Kimbrough, one of the fastest big men in the Southwest, who trapped him from behind.

Three-Game Record

In the three games with Texas A. and I., Tulsa and U. C. L. A., big John has:

Powdered the line 40 times for an average four-yard gain.

Completed two of four passes for 26 yards.

Received three passes for 52 yards gain.

Intercepted three passes for 28, 18 and 15-yard returns.

Returned two punts for 58 and 22 yards; one kickoff for 35 yards.

Scored four touchdowns to lead the Southwest Conference.

Averaged 45 minutes playing time in the three games—two of them lop-sided breathers.

Big John promises big things when he is in condition again.

Northwestern Is Riding High

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 16 (AP)—Northwestern's return to football power is the story of a group of bewildered, deflated sophomores who refused to lose faith in their own ability to click in big time competition.

The Wildcats, surprise victors over Ohio State Saturday, are riding high with wonderful possibilities for the season because the players found a new spirit—"One for all and all for one"—to match their physical talent.

Big Alf Bauman, 215-pound junior tackle, and Bill deCorrevont, ace halfback, are leading this parade back to the top, just as this pair sparked Chicago's Austin High to dazzling deeds three seasons ago.

Radical Change Wrought

Contrast Northwestern's present grid situation with that of just a year ago and you know that somewhere along the line a radical change has been wrought. Northwestern started in 1939 by losing to Oklahoma and Ohio State, scoring no points while the two rivals were piling up 36 points.

Now the Wildcats have smashed Syracuse and Ohio State, scoring only one less point than they tallied all last season, when a highly-rated senior-studded squad won only three games.

"I'll tell you one big difference in the two squads," said towheaded deCorrevont. "Nobody on our club now is thinking of all-star rating or anything like that. All we want to do is win football games and we don't care how we do it. Just score the most points, that's our goal."

Off to Fine Start

"Yea, we got a great bunch of fellows," echoed the massive Bauman. "Everybody is in shape and rarin' to go. We know we've got a tough road ahead, but that's okay, too. Right now our main thought is of Wisconsin. They're always tough."

Northwestern is off to a fine start, obviously, but the team's second-string line still has to prove itself. The first stringers went almost all the way against Ohio State.

Sport Siftings

The Detroit Tigers not only beat out Cleveland for the American League pennant, but the Detroit professional football team defeated the Cleveland Rams. . . . Akron University dedicated a new football bowl this fall. It is called the "Rubber" bowl. . . . Scalpers are said to have got as high as $50 for a set of reserved seat tickets to the Cincinnati World Series games.

* * *

This is Fordham's 52d year of intercollegiate football. . . . This was the sixth time that Cleveland has been runnerup in the American League. . . . Wilbur Hutsell, track and field coach and football trainer at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, is the veteran of Auburn's coaching staff, having joined it in 1921. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri.

* * *

Joe Koufman '41, guard on the Harvard varsity eleven, was awarded a saber this fall for being the outstanding cadet student at the Harvard and Yale R. O. T. C., six weeks encampment at Fort Ethan Allen. It was presented by the 39st Field Artillery of New York City. . . . Louisiana State University has a great sophomore back in Adrian Dodson. . . . The St. Louis Cycling Club recently sponsored a 50-mile road race.

* * *

Texas A. & M. has three full elevens that can battle on even terms. . . . No University of Iowa football player will wear No. 24 on his jersey this fall. That was the number worn by all-America Nile Kinnick. . . . University of Missouri Alumni of the City of Mexico and its townspeople subscribe each year to a scholarship fund to help pay the expenses of a boy at that university. Bert Ekern, Missouri sophomore fullback of Mexico, holds it this year. It is the only fund of its kind in that State.

* * *

Ollie DeVictor, University of Missouri football trainer, served under three famous coaches at Pittsburgh before going to the Tigers. They were "Pop" Warner, Andy Kerr and Dr. J. B. Sutherland. . . . Cyril Kabat, a right halfback on the University of Wisconsin eleven, is a brother of Greg Kabat, Badger captain in 1932. He won a track letter last spring. . . . The Colorado varsity eleven will play four games in less than three weeks.

Iowa State Squad Seeks Fourth Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Two champions will return to action as Iowa State College begins a new swimming campaign. The Cyclones will bid for their fourth straight Big Six Conference crown.

Capt. Roger Adams, senior dash leader in the circuit, and Albert Gage, top-ranked diver, are the returning stars. Adams comes from Balboa, C. Z., while Gage, a junior, lists Sioux Falls, S. D., as his home.

Gone from the Cyclone lists this season are seven veterans, the missing men being headed by Eugene Armstrong of Ames, three-season backstroke champion of the Conference. Others are Fred Hargesheimer of Rochester, Minn., George Hargrove of Des Moines, John Smith of Balboa, C. Z., Fred Baker of Ames and William Knowles of Battle Creek, Mich. Ted Baer of Belleville, Ill., is not attending college this quarter.

The graduates include distance men, divers and backstrokers.

Talent on hand this season includes Charles Hudler of Battle Creek, Mich., only senior on the squad besides Adams, and a capable breast-stroke performer. Hudler placed third in last season's Conference clash.

Coach Charles McCaffree has the distinction of coaching no teams but champions during 10 straight seasons, three at Iowa State. Six state championships went to his Battle Creek (Mich.) high school squads, while he assisted in the development of a title-winning University of Michigan team during one season. The Cyclone coach was a member of national champion Michigan squads as an undergraduate.

Football Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Taking as their keynote the statement by one ticket manager that "If college football is slipping it isn't apparent yet," Western Conference athletic director predict no diminution in their 1940 football attendances.

Early season ticket sales indicate a season comparing with or exceeding that of 1939, which climaxed a seven-year trend with an eight per cent attendance increase over the preceeding year.

Ohio State, Conference champions, has reported advance sales 30 per cent above 1939 with Minnesota and Michigan replacing Cornell and Illinois on the home schedule.

Indiana, meeting Texas in its opener, reports season ticket sales as five times that of 1939. Iowa, surprise team of 1939, expects its best season in 10 years and to play before more people than at any time in a decade.

Twenty per cent increases in pre-season sales have been reported by Michigan and by Northwestern, which features a home schedule of Notre Dame, Minnesota, Ohio State, Illinois and Indiana.

Wisconsin, according to coach and director Harry Stuhldreher "will be right up with a year ago despite a week earlier in opening," and he adds "universally everyone is talking football and waiting for it to get under way."

Illinois early reported demands for season books and individual games, unprecedented in recent years, while Minnesota, without the 1939 drawing cards of Northwestern and Ohio State, has had a preseason sale of year books equalling 1939.

Purdue, giving a general estimate of its prospects as "promising no decrease," was authority, through ticket manager C. S. Doan, for the statement "If college football is slipping, it isn't apparent yet."

Martin Signs Up to Manage Sacramento

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—The "Wild Horse of the Osage" is headed for a new corral.

Pepper Martin, one of the most colorful baseball players of all time, will do his galloping in 1941 as manager of the Sacramento, Calif., club of the St. Louis Cardinals' chain.

In a ceremony reflecting an unusual personal interest in the hero of the 1931 World Series, the Cardinals named Martin the field director of their Pacific Coast League "farm."

Gave Everything

Present at Martin's last major league "round-up" were Sam Breadon, President of the Cardinals; Branch Rickey, the team's Vice-President and General Manager, and Phil Bartelme, Sacramento President, who flew here to sign Pepper to a contract.

"I gave everything I had while I served as a player and I'll do the same as manager," Martin promised.

No salary details of the one-year contract were announced, but Pepper said:

"Well, I'll be getting about the same as I did with the Cardinals, but I did talk them out of a tractor to use down on the farm in Oklahoma."

One Man Show

The veteran, who played both the outfield and third base with the awkwardness of a young colt, earned his "Wild Horse" nickname with his madcap dashes on the basepaths. His head-first slides were among baseball's thrilling sights.

He was with the Cardinals briefly in 1928 returned to the minors and then came back to a regular job in 1931. In the World Series that year against the Philadelphia Athletics, he did everything but steal the ball park in a one-man show which the late John McGraw called "the greatest individual performance in the history of the World Series."

Although he was slowed down, Martin is by no means through as a player, as his .316 batting average this year attests, and he undoubtedly will make many appearances in the Sacramento line-up.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

ELON, N. C.—It isn't always the linemen who do the work and the backs who get the glory in football. In Elon's 8-6 victory over Lenoir-Rhyne last Friday, the linemen did all the scoring. Bill Palantino, Elon guard, recovered a bad pass for a touchdown, and Eno Showfety, the other guard, blocked a kick for a safety. Washam, an end, scored Lenoir-Rhyne's touchdown.

* * *

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—If you believe the figures, North Carolina State should beat North Carolina's Tar Heels easily Saturday, but Carolina rooters are thinking about that triumph over Texas Christian last week and forgetting the other scores. State's margin over Davidson was 14 points greater than Carolina's, and its performance against Clemson was considerably better than that of Wake Forest, which handed the Tar Heels their one defeat this season.

* * *

CLEMSON, S. C.—The Clemson Tigers aren't at all particular about who scores their touchdowns—so long as they score. Tom Wright, a tackle, and Joe Richardson, a guard, have tallied a touchdown piece, and the ends have accounted for four, in addition to those made by the backs. In all, 13 players have figured in the scoring of 20 touchdowns and nine points this season.

* * *

LEXINGTON, Va.—Someone's record is due to crack Saturday when V. M. I. meets Virginia at Charlottesville. Virginia's Cavaliers are unbeaten and untied this season, while the Cadets never have lost a game in Scott Stadium since they helped to dedicate it with an 18-3 triumph over Virginia in 1931.

Potential All-America Stars On Several College Elevens

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Scratch almost any college football team these days, and you'll uncover a potential All-America back—some of them legitimate.

All-America backfield nominations always have been plentiful, even in the days at the turn of the century when Yale's Bulldogs, now de-emphasized, dominated the football world. The ball carriers catch the eye, and this season is no exception.

Admittedly the returns barely are starting to come in, but early season reports from Associated Press football experts all over the land indicate two carry-overs from the 1939 All-America team are operating even more efficiently than a year ago. One is Thomas Dudley Harmon, the Michigan Thunderbolt, and the other is John Alec Kimbrough, Texas A. and M.'s line-smasher.

Almost Incredible

Harmon's exploits thus far are all but incredible. The Wolverine star has scored 69 of the 88 points Michigan has scored and has passed for 12 other points. Few can dissent when Tommy is called football's greatest runner since Red Grange.

Kimbrough is the same unstoppable line-rammer he was a year ago. This 222-pound battering ram spent four days in Dallas last week, went by plane Friday to Los Angeles, played 60 minutes against U. C. L. A. and scored the game's only touchdown.

Three other members of last year's second and third All-America teams are back—Paul Christman of Missouri; Don Scott of Ohio State, and Jack Crain of Texas. Christman has been handicapped by a leg injury, although he is passing as brilliantly as ever. Scott has been somewhat overshadowed by his team-mate, Jim Langhurst, so far. Crain, however, has picked up right where he left off and is called by most Southwest Conference coaches the finest ball carrier the conference ever has known.

Unsung Heroes

Ranking well up on the ball-carrying list are such stars as Bob Foxx, Tennessee; Jim (Sweet) Lalanne, North Carolina; Jack Jacobs, Oklahoma's Indian tailback; John (Junie) Hovious and Merle Hapes, Mississippi's triple threats; Bobby Robertson, Southern California; Jim Kisselburgh, Oregon State; Dean McAdams, Washington; Bill Sewell, Washington State; Harvey Johnson, Mississippi State; Bill Dudley, Virginia; Tuffy Timmons, Clemson; Leo Stasica, Colorado; Hal McCullough, Cornell; Frank Reagan, Penn; Steve Filipowicz, Fordham; Bill Busik, Navy; Sal Mirabito, Syracuse; George Kracum, Pitt; Paul Governali, Columbia; George Franck, Minnesota; Milt Piepul, Notre Dame; Bill deCorrevont, Northwestern; Bill Green, Iowa; Herman Rohrig, Nebraska; George Paskvan, Wisconsin, and dozens more.

And how about the unsung heroes—the blocking backs? A few of these human bowling balls are known generally, but most of them are relegated to obscurity while the ball carriers gather the headlines. Men like Walter Matuszczak, Cornell's great bocker and play-caller; Forest Evashevski of Michigan and Jim Thomason of the Texas Aggies have been accorded general recognition.

But there are many others—Jimmy Ringgold, Wake Forest; Bobby Grush, Tulane; Hersey Young, Denver; Will Mullenweg, Southern Methodist; Henry Toczyiowski, Boston College; Thornley Wood, Columbia; Johnny Harrell, Navy; George Peters, Oregon State.

The list should be longer, but most blockers are just another name in the line-up.

Browns Desire 14 Night Games in '41

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Fourteen night baseball games are "vitally necessary for sufficient attendance to keep the Browns in St. Louis," President Donald Barnes said here.

Asked if that meant the American League club would move elsewhere if denied that number, Barnes quickly replied:

"Oh, no, I wouldn't go so far as to say that."

The league allowed the club 14 games under lights in 1940 even though circuit rules provide for only seven. President William Harridge in Chicago expressed doubt more than seven would be permitted next year.

Even with the extra games at night the Browns' total paid season attendance at home was only 239,591, the lowest of the league.

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Willkie Clarifies Stand on Issues

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—The essential parts of Wendell L. Willkie's radiocast last night with Carl Touhey, Chairman of the First Voters Division of the Associated Willkie Clubs, follows:

Mr. Touhey—Mr. Willkie, in my hands I have a number of letters asking questions on defense, WPA, the third term, and many other issues facing us today. I'd like to have you answer them.

Mr. Willkie—I'll answer every question frankly and as plainly as I can.

Mr. Touhey—The first question is from William R. Miller, a young man. He says: "I feel pretty strongly that we shouldn't permit any one man to become too powerful or permit ourselves to be dominated by any one small group. However, in discussions with my friends, I feel myself unable to express my instinctive dislike of a third term convincingly, and would appreciate it if you would explain just what practical difference it would make to young fellows like myself."

Mr. Willkie—Well I'm glad that's from a young man, Carl. It's the young men who should be worrying about a third term for they will live longer than we under the kind of future government that a third term would make possible.

Single Argument

Now, the only argument that can be made openly in favor of a third term is that the President in office has had more experience in the job than his opponent. This argument, if it has any validity, would support a fourth or fifth term, and most of all, a life term. Exactly the same argument can be made for a life term for every officeholder or for the holder of any position in business life. If the argument were accepted, there would be little opportunity for young men to advance to become President of the United States, or president of anything else.

The real reason behind the third term movement, however, is very different. The members of the President's political family, his hangerson, and his army of political officeholders down to the Hague and Kelly-Nash machines, find the third term their only means of staying in power.

Let me tell you the practical reasons why every one of you should be against a third term. The tradition against a third term, started by Washington and observed by Jefferson and every other President up to this year, is a compelling argument. What every other President of the United States thought was in the best interests of the country should be given consideration. They recognized the danger of one-man government.

For the office of President is one of enormous power. He not only appoints the heads of the Army and Navy, all the Federal judges, all the postmasters. Through these appointments he has a tremendous influence over all phases of your lives. He is in a position to build a personal political machine so vast and so strong that it can perpetuate itself and fasten upon the country a ruling class. The third-term tradition is the only protection which the people have ever had against an unlimited usurpation of power by those who once gain control of the government.

Do Reasons Still Apply?

Mr. Touhey—Do the reasons against a third term apply today, Mr. Willkie?

Mr. Willkie—Carl, they apply more forcefully than ever before. President Roosevelt has gathered into his hands much greater power than any President has ever had before. He has built the army of Federal employees from 400,000 to 1,100,000, and he is still building it. Has he given up any power which he has assumed, under the guise of successive emergencies? . . . He has not! Has any other President ever established such a vast bureaucracy, or personally controlled the expenditure of so many millions of dollars, or exerted through his personal appointees so much control over agriculture, industry, labor, and the millions on relief? None ever has!

You people listening know some other facts. We know the President has not been content to exercise the enormous powers of the executive alone. You and I have not forgotten how he tried to purge those congressmen who disagreed with him. We cannot forget how he tried to pack the Supreme Court when it disagreed with him.

Finally, this June we saw the spectacle of the undemocratic convention in Chicago, where the New Deal candidate drafted himself for a third term, and jammed the nomination of Mr. Wallace down the throats of the unhappy delegates.

The danger to our form of government, foreseen by Washington and Jefferson, confronts us now. This attempt of the New Deal to keep itself in power is the most direct threat in history to the American form of government.

Mr. Touhey—Mr. Willkie, hundreds of letters are concerned with un-American activities, in and out of the Government. A telegram from Mr. B. E. Moses of New York City asks: "If he is elected will Mr. Willkie rid the Government of the hundreds of avowed and borderline communists committed to destroy our traditional republican form of government?"

Ouster for Communists

Mr. Willkie—Mr. Moses, I can answer your question in one word . . . yes.

In my administration, no man or woman would hold Government office unless he or she believed in the American system of government . . . and could promise to uphold the Constitution of the United States without any mental reservation whatever. I will not tolerate disloyalty, or divided loyalty in public office. Those in Washington or elsewhere in the Federal service who may look to Moscow, Berlin, or other foreign capitals for inspiration and guidance will be rooted out of the Government, and the door closed after them.

No man more than I believes in freedom of speech and of conscience, but such a belief has nothing to do with tolerating disloyal people in the Government of the United States of America. There will be no fifth column in my Administration.

Mr. Touhey—Mr. A. E. Raabe of Jersey City who works on the railway, writes: "There is a rumor among railroad men that a vote for Willkie means that there will be a pay cut for us railway workers."

Indorses High Wages

Mr. Willkie—Mr. Raabe, you can tell your fellow railway workers that rumor is absolutely false.

During my Presidency you will have in the White House a man who thinks in terms of high wages and rising living standards. I will exert all my influence against wage cuts in yours or any other industry.

The rumor to which your letter refers is particularly farfetched because neither I nor any other President would have the constitutional or legal power to lower the wages of you railroad employees. No President could do that unless he first became a dictator. . . . And that is the last thing I would ever become.

Mr. Touhey—A young man who is voting for the first time writes: "I am 22. I think I have better than average intelligence and am quick to learn. However, I can find no use for my talents even at $15 per week. I would not take relief. Mr. Willkie, do you think under your administration there will be work for young men like me?"

Mr. Willkie—One of the saddest facts in America today is the thousands of young men and women, just like you, who face the world without jobs, and under the present Administration they face the world without even the prospect of getting a job. Relief is all they are offered by the present Administration.

Now, I want to make it perfectly clear that young men and women who, like you, are without jobs are entitled to relief. I have said over and over again, that no one, regardless of age, shall go without the necessities of life. That much society owes its individual members, and I assure you that under my Administration all those who need relief shall have it.

But I want to hold out a much better future than relief to you young men and young women. I want to re-establish the opportunity of jobs for you—steady jobs, with room for growth and advancement. America once was a land of opportunity—and I promise you, young men and women of America—if you elect me President, I'll make America once more your land of opportunity.

The American Way

Mr. Touhey—A young man of 25, a high school graduate, asks: "Isn't there some one or some way to give us a chance to earn a living that we may live the American way—to marry, own a home, and raise a family to our American ideals as our forefathers did?"

Mr. Willkie—That young man's question is both significant and serious. It is significant because it shows how clearly American youth sees the real issue of America's future. It is serious because there is so much reason to ask that question.

Here is my answer: If the practices of the present Administration are continued, I believe that the days of real opportunity for our young people like you are over.

The fact that since 1936, despite Government expenditures of so many billions of dollars, the number of unemployed has remained around 10 millions, and no progress has been made in dealing with that problem, shows that opportunity does not lie along the New Deal road. Even the New Dealers recognize this fact.

They have surrendered to the unemployment of young men like you and they seem content to make it permanent. They actually believe that this country has reached the peak of its development—that there are no new frontiers in science, agriculture, or industry—that there are no new fields for development and expansion.

I am in complete disagreement with that philosophy. I will not accept that fate for the young people of my country. I fervently believe that there is not only opportunity ahead for young men like you, but there are greater opportunities than we have ever dreamed of.

Production Is Key

I ask you listeners—is there anybody in this country who does not want a lot more than he has of the good things of life?

It is certain that there are millions in actual want of the necessities of life. To devote ourselves to satisfying those wants and needs would call for the employment of all of the able-bodied workers in the country.

If only the New Deal would stop holding us back. If only the Government would let us go ahead, the unemployed would get work and new and better jobs would be waiting for young men and women. The secret—not a hidden secret, but the New Deal is blind to it—is production. Production of the things we want and need. That is the way, and the only way, to make jobs.

Mr. Touhey—An unsigned letter from Chicago says: "I am a union elevator operator. No doubt you realize how most of the boys feel after the recent racket exposure. What I would like to know is this: If you are elected President, would you try and eliminate racketeering in unions? I do not want to sign my name for fear I will be blacklisted."

Mr. Willkie—I hope the boy who wrote that letter is listening. Certainly, the country's workers need honest help when they are afraid to sign their name to such a question as that young man asks. I want you to know that I shall, as President, use every legitimate power of my office and every influence I can exert, to banish racketeering from every part of American life, including labor.

It is labor's exclusive privilege to choose its own leaders. No President or other public official should seek in any way to interfere with labor's free choice of its own representatives. It is likewise up to laboring men themselves to see that they get men of character as leaders, men who are truly devoted to the interest of labor. Labor does have the right to expect that government will aid in protecting it from racketeers, the same as the government should protect society generally from racketeers. One big reason why any form of racketeering exists today is the evil tie-up between the racketeers and the dishonest political machines in our great cities.

Corrupt Politics

When the racketeers and political bosses are in partnership, your protection is lacking. The corrupt political machines in Jersey City, Chicago and elsewhere, from which the New Deal is now deriving political support for its third term, are an explanation of why we are afflicted with rackets. One sure way to full protection for the labor movement is to smash such corruption in politics. . . . I promise you that when I am elected President, I will not play ball with corrupt political bosses who permit or encourage racketeering.

Whatever a President can do to insure high character and honesty in political office, I shall do. I shall likewise, stand shoulder to shoulder with the multitude of honest, sincere leaders of labor to help them in any way I can. I have talked with progressive leaders of labor and I know we can work together.

Mr. Touhey— H. H. Hitchins of Indianapolis writes: "At a recent meeting, it was said that WPA workers are being intimidated by reports that their votes can be checked. Will you kindly state if this can be done?"

Mr. Willkie—No man's vote can be checked . . . it is our duty to tell that to men like Mr. Hitchins again and again so they will never forget that truth. Our whole system of democracy is founded on the secret ballot. When you go behind the curtain of a voting booth, you are free to use your own judgment. You are free to vote for whatever candidate you choose. When you drop your ballot in the ballot box, the secret of your vote is kept forever. No one can find out how you have voted. Any threats or statements to the contrary that have been made by local representatives of the New Deal are absolutely false. Such threats are intended to deprive you and other American citizens of your most sacred right of citizenship. . . . A free and secret ballot.

Mr. Touhey—Mrs I. T. Saxton of Portland, Ore., writes: "I have been surprised to find a number of voters who think because they are registered Democrats they must vote that ticket."

Mr. Willkie—Well, Mrs. Saxton—the truth is, I am not so much surprised as I am concerned, that such false information is being circulated by the New Deal among the people. You voters are perfectly free to vote for whatever candidate you want. In our democracy it is your duty to vote in accordance with your free choice.

Color Television Employs Couturiers' Lighting Tricks

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Highlighting — the "trick" of many famous couturiers—is the feature that color television adds to ordinary black and white projection to make it preferable to the older system. We never realized how well the principle of major dress designers—that it is the details or accessories that "make" a costume—applied to color television until we were privileged recently to watch a demonstration in the Columbia Broadcasting System studios in New York.

The visitors to the color demonstration—members of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York—saw, for instance, a large red zinnia silhouetted in closeup against a blue sky—a beautiful picture, to be sure, in black and white, but heightened tremendously in effect by being televised in color. CBS engineers under the direction of Dr. Peter Goldmark, who perfected color television, had set up two television sets, one for color and one for black and white, on a table overlooking the audience for the demonstration.

Methods Are Simple

Dr. Goldmark's color television methods are comparatively simple. He depends first upon the eye factor called the "persistence of vision." In this demonstration in which color motion picture film was transmitted, a rotating disk containing three color filters, the primary red, green and blue, is inserted between the film and the pickup tube. The film is therefore scanned successively by each of the three colors.

As each color panel in the wheel passes over the film it allows its particular color in the film to be registered in the phototube pickup. Since these scannings occur in rapid succession the result is as though three separate color plates were laid on top of each other to produce the effect of a color picture. In the color television receiver a rotating color disk is kept in synchronization with the color disk in the sending stations so that each set of electrical impulses for each color occurs at the exact moment that its particular color panel is in front of the sending apparatus.

Examples of color delineation, and variations of the same color, possible with the Goldmark color television system, were disclosed by shots of a red map of Great Britain on a red background and a beach scene of a girl applying lipstick the latter contrasting flesh tones with pink and red.

Television Boon?

Prophesying that television would circumvent the effects of radio in uniting the American home, Dr. Gerald Wendt, director of natural science for the New York World's Fair, told the Executives' Club at Columbia, S. C., recently that the radio came into popularity at a time when parents felt the home was losing its unity, with the result that radio's introduction reunited the family—restored the old hearthstone in modernized form—but that the television will be too expensive to be enjoyed by the masses and the younger set will go to clubs, taverns, and other places where group patronage make possible the ownership of sets.

During the course of his address, Dr. Wendt displayed and explained some of the newest achievements in natural science and successfully impressed his audience with the inevitability of social changes that would develop from them.

As an example, he gave an interesting demonstration of fluorescent lighting, and predicted that not only would this new type of illumination supplant current lighting but would make it possible for homes to be equipped with a "soft, daytime lighting not only in the house but outside in the yards and about."

Continuing, Dr. Wendt said that "the greatest single force in modifying our lives is (natural) science . . . change is inevitable and is coming faster." Educators should realize, he emphasized, that the world could not stand still, and that children should be educated to harmonize with the future, since their world would not remain static "longer than five years."

Dr. Wendt then exhibited a series of articles derived synthetically from coal, petroleum and wood, which he termed "the three great raw materials on which this age depends." He held up a toothbrush, made entirely from coal, including handle and bristle.

Women members of the audience were particularly attracted to the array of cloths which he demonstrated and pointed out symbolized the versatility of rayon, a coal tar product. He also presented a synthetic rubber glove, which he declared was superior in many respects to genuine rubber.

For his masculine hearers, he produced a scrap of synthetic wool made from skimmed milk, explaining at the same time that there was an enormous wastage of skimmed milk in the United States and that artificial wool would provide an excellent outlet for it.

Willkie Demands President Tell Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16—Wendell L. Willkie last night directly challenged President Roosevelt to reveal his "program, principles and policies" as a first duty to the American people.

Pushing to one side his prepared address as he strode to the center of the rostrum of the Municipal Auditorium here, the Republican nominee addressed himself specifically to voters "who have no intention whatsoever of voting for Willkie."

"I appeal to you," he said, "to insist that Franklin Roosevelt disclose his plans before you vote to elect him for a third term." Mr. Willkie declared that at first he construed Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to discuss the issues of the campaign as election strategy but that now he fears it is something more sinister, an attempt to win a third term "without any understanding with the American people as to what he intends to do and to construe it as a mandate to do anything he pleases."

"Please, please," he added, "require him to say whether he has or has not entered into any pacts that may lead this country into war."

This pointed urging of the President to declare himself on the issues which have arisen in the campaign thus far was taken to be Mr. Willkie's response to the announcement from the White House yesterday that Mr. Roosevelt would make two "outright political speeches," in the near future.

Text of Address

Here is the text of Mr. Willkie's speech last night:

Tomorrow the young men of our nation will go to register for compulsory military service.

Later this evening I plan to talk directly over the radio to these young men. The whole Nation has a vital obligation to these young men, and I am going to talk here about that obligation.

Our obligation is two-fold.

First, we must see to it that our government, when it calls our young men into the Army, provides them with the finest equipment that any armed force possesses anywhere in the world.

This must be done in fullest quantity and with the utmost speed.

Secondly, we must see to it that these young men, when their period of military service is over, shall have the opportunity that is their right—the opportunity to a good job, the chance to earn a living, to marry, and get ahead. This they must have in common with all other young men and women growing up in this country.

Those two objectives are the overwhelming issues of this campaign—defense and jobs.

The present administration has—and is—falling down in the fulfillment of those obligations. It has had a free hand and it has failed.

Having failed, it seeks to divert attention from its failure by talking about crisis and by manufacturing emergencies. It does this in the hope of getting a continuation of power.

Last Saturday night in Albany, I gave some concrete examples of how the New Deal, and in particular its Secretary of the Treasury, have obstructed our defense efforts.

Apparently I touched a sensitive spot. Secretary Morgenthau has responded with a defensive statement. He tries to say that the Treasury Department has not delayed the defense program. And here is his story. He says—I am quoting from his statement:

"The Treasury favored a change in the law which would give greater flexibility in writing off emergency investment, and that change has been enacted into law."

I am happy to have this assurance from the Secretary of the Treasury.

It only goes to prove the point that I am making.

For his benefit I would like to go over the record once again. I think it is important.

The President just last Wednesday signed the new tax bill. That bill had in it the provision that the Secretary now says he favored.

I favored it, too. So far as I know, every sensible man favored it. There is no dispute about it.

It must be a good provision because the Departments of War and the Navy asked for it. The National Defense Advisory Committee asked for it.

Still Awaits Answer

We know that Congress passed it and the President signed it. It must have been a good thing. So when the Secretary of the Treasury now tells us that he favored it, that makes it unanimous.

The question I asked, and that I am still asking, is why didn't we get that provision until last Wednesday?

On April 13, 1938, Admiral Furlong, head of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, asked for it. We do not need to go into the technical details. Everybody is agreed.

Now, that was 2½ years ago.

The Navy was on the job. What happened? Nothing.

In January, 1939, four months after Munich, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury asking early action.

Then what happened?

Why, nothing happened.

More months passed.

In the middle of 1939, John W. Hanes, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, drafted a plan for it at the request of the War and Navy Departments.

Nothing happened.

More months passed.

On Dec. 4, 1939, three months after the outbreak of war in Europe, a newspaperman put a question to the Secretary of the Treasury. He asked:

"As I understand it, in some of these war-time contracts a company has to build a plant that is good only for the time it takes to turn out the order. Then it is scrapped."

And here is what Secretary Morgenthau replied. I am quoting his exact words:

"Yes, but he is out of luck as far as we are concerned on that."

The Secretary then added this statement—and again I am quoting his exact words:

"If it rested with me as to whether a fellow would get a break because he had a munitions contract, I am afraid he would fare rather badly."

Now I leave it to you. Does that look as though the Secretary of the Treasury "favored a change in the law which would give greater flexibility in writing off emergency invesement"?

That was back in December, 1939.

What happened then? Nothing.

We come to July 10, 1940. The President called a White House conference and a statement was issued saying that it had been unanimously agreed to provide for this necessary change in the tax laws.

Blamed Congress

What happened? Nothing.

On Aug. 27, 1940, about one year after the outbreak of the European war, the President told the press that he was prevented from throwing our defense efforts into gear by a delay on the part of Congress in passing three measures. One was a four billion dollar appropriation bill. Another was the conscription bill.

And guess what the third was It was the provision to speed up defense that we have been talking about.

So after all the delays in the Administration the third term candidate put the blame on Congress.

This was at the end of August.

Yet in June the third-term candidate had told Congress that it should go home because there was nothing for it to do.

And so it was not until last Wednesday, two and a half years after the Navy first called attention to the need—that the President finally signed this bill with this necessary provision.

Everybody in sight now says he was for this provision.

So I am asking why it took two and a half years after the Navy's request to get action on this matter so vital to national defense.

Yesterday, the Secretary of the Treasury told the press that the President has appointed a committee of four men to coordinate and speed up production of airplanes for defense purposes.

The need for this was obvious five months ago, when the President asked for fifty thousand planes.

Why did that take five months?

This morning I pointed out that with conscription effective tomorrow, the Army has announced it can house only 400,000 men, and that it will take them a year to provide adequate housing for 1,200,000 men.

I need not dwell upon the necessity of adequate housing for our men in the winter time. You all know it, and you all know the possibilities of sickness and influenza that are involved.

No reason is supplied why, with an ample supply of building material and skilled men available in the country, so much as a year from now should be consumed.

In the Fall of 1939, after the invasions of countries in Europe had commenced, the War Department submitted its estimates of its essential needs. The President cut more than half a billion dollars from the War Department's request.

The procurement of tools, clothing and essential medical supplies was delayed. The air pilot training program was cut. Among other things, work on Government arsenals was prevented.

We now find ourselves in a defenseless condition and subjected to unnecessary and prolonged delays. Why? Because this administration is incompetent to get things done.

Sees Issues Misunderstood

A wise administration in the first place would have listened with respect to the men in the departments and whose profession was that of arms. It would have delegated authority to others and held them responsible for the result.

But even today the National Defense Advisory Commission has neither authority nor a chairman.

Underlying these immediate causes of delay, procrastination, and failure, is the inability of the New Deal to recognize that our defense depends upon the same thing that our peacetime security depends on. That is to say, upon production.

The New Deal has never understood how to produce, or the uses of production of goods.

It has preached scarcity and defeat from the beginning.

Eight years ago the third-term candidate told us that "a mere builder of more industrial plants, . . . is as likely to be a danger as a help."

Those of our people who are out of work do not regard builders of industrial plants that supply more jobs as a danger.

Those of our people who are in business and engaged in the buying and selling of goods do not regard more industrial plants designed to furnish more goods as a danger.

Those of our people who are engaged in the various professions that serve the producers and traders of the country, such as lawyers and doctors, do not regard more industrial plants producing more goods as a danger.

The farmers of our nation, who must sell their products to others of our people, do not regard more industry, more production, more goods flowing in commerce, more jobs for people, as a danger.

I deny that in the production of goods, of jobs, of commerce there is any danger.

In such production lies the present security and the entire future of our people.

Restrictions imposed upon that production by the New Deal must be removed.

Uncertainties of governmental policy and administrative action that smother enterprise must be removed.

That is the task we have set ourselves, and that is the task we shall accomplish to the end that the blessings of peace and domestic security shall once again live in this land.

N. J. Court Bars C. I. O. From Picketing Plant

LINDEN, N. J. (AP)—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union (C. I. O.) was temporarily restrained by Chancery Court order Oct. 14 from picketing the plant of the Allied Clothing Corporation which contended production of 7,500 Army overcoats under a War Department contract had been held up by the C. I. O. union's walkout.

The company charged that the Amalgamated, of which National Defense Commissioner Sidney Hillman is national head, has sought to "raid" its plant in a unionization drive. Plant manager Jerome Hilton said the majority of the plant workers were members of the United Garment Workers (A. F. L.).

Charles Okin, counsel for the company, said the firm has had contracts with the A. F. L. union for nearly 20 years and never had any labor trouble.

Two weeks ago, he told the court, the workers held a shop vote which showed 185 for the United Garment Workers and 30 for the C. I. O.'s Amalgamated.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day's sales	547,400
1940 volume to date	159,926,965
1939 volume to date	210,110,718

Steels Lead A Moderate Rally Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP) — A fairly strong upward move by steels nudged a laggard stock market higher today.

Gains generally were only fractional toward the final hour, but they were well distributed across the big board. Transactions were at a rate of about 650,000 shares.

On the upside through most of the session were Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown, Crucible, U. S. Rubber, Harvester, Douglas, Sperry, Cerro de Pasco, International Nickel, Westinghouse, General Electric, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, Eastman, U. S. Gypsum and Great Northern preferred.

Bonds were fairly steady. Commodities were irregular. The London market saw sharp advances in gilt-edged issues.

Advancing in the curb were Pennsylvania Water & Power, Omar, Inc., and American Gas & Electric. Backward were Gulf Oil, and Quaker Oats.

Bonds Tend Upward

Buyer confidence picked up a little in today's bond market and near the final hour many leading industrial and foreign dollar issues showed gains of fractions to more than a point.

Bonds of Italy, Norway, Canada, and Argentina were prominent in the foreign move.

The rise in Italian issues seemed to lend weight to recent rumors in financial quarters that some bonds were being repurchased for indirect shipment to Italy. Up about a point or more at one time were Italy 7s, Milan 6½s, and Rome 6½s.

Some Japanese obligations fell back after a previous rally, including Japan 6½s and Greot Consolidated Electric Power 7s.

While third quarter corporate statements indicated additional widespread improvement in business earnings, traders coasted along waiting for decisive events in politics and abroad.

Gainers included Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Great Northern 4s, Goodrich 4¼s, Lehigh Valley Coal 6s, Montana Power 3¾s, Southern Railway 4s, Western Union 5s, and New York Central 5s.

U. S. Treasury issues for the most part sold a little higher in light trade.

British Bonds Spurt Upward in London

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—A new spurt in British Government bonds, which carried one issue to the highest price since 1938, helped bolster other security prices today.

Small but persistent buying orders lifted the Government obligations. The current advance led to talk a new loan might be in the offing, but brokers considered the rise in bank deposits and the banks' own investments in the gilt-edged issues as more likely explanations.

Provincial demand sustained quotations for industrial leaders. Tobaccos, however, continued to move against the general trend.

Kaffirs steadied around the previous close. Coppers and other base metals moved listlessly. Oils fluctuated uncertainly.

Domestic rails on the whole held firm, although some junior issues were heavy. Argentine carriers attracted favorable attention.

Wheat Futures Show Further Advances

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Wheat futures continued to forge ahead into new high ground for the season today with the May delivery reaching 84⅞ and July up to 79¾ cents. The near-by contract advanced to the best level for the current movement at 85½. Final prices were at or a shade under the day's best levels.

Traders said the advance was due to the scarcity of offerings of "free" wheat due to the large volume of grain being pledged under the Government loan program. Strength in securities also was a contributing factor.

May and July oats and December and May soybeans also established new seasonal peaks.

'Free' Argentine Peso at New '40 Top

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The "free" Argentine peso rose .05 of a cent in foreign exchange dealings today, reaching a new top for 1940 at 23.80 cents as banking quarters reported repatriation of South American funds from New York in fear the U. S. would become involved in the war.

The Swiss franc, which has benefitted from a similar movement, dropped back a shade from its recent record levels in relation to the dollar. The pound sterling advanced ½ cents, and the Canadian dollar was up an equal amount at 87 U. S. cents. Hong Kong and Shanghai dollars advanced slightly.

Gen'l Foods, Units Sue U. S to Recover Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Foods Corporation and seven subsidiaries brought suit in federal court to recover from the government $142,250 paid under protest as capital stock taxes in 1934.

The plaintiffs described the taxes as unconstitutional and "arbitrary and capricious."

Sixty similar suits have been filed throughout the country challenging the tax law.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57	57	57	Oct 15
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (.3)	2	48	48	48	+1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
27½	16⅜	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 14
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	4	15	15	15	
58⅛	36⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	9	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Oct 14
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12⅛	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅝
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	11	11	11	+ ⅝
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	7	20	19¼	19¼	Oct 15
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	23	23	22½	23	+ ⅝
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	4	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (.6)	5	169½	169	169	+1½
14	8⅜	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 10
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	6	13	12⅝	13	Oct 15
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	26	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	5	70	69⅜	70	Oct 1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	18	35½	34¾	35¼	+1
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 14
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	13⅜	13¼	13¼	Oct 8
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Oct 15
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Oct 15
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	61	60	60½	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	11	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	3	36⅜	36¼	36¼	Oct 15
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	6	95½	94¾	95¼	+ ¼
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	176	176	176	Oct 15
33¾	18	Am Car & Fdy	13	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+ ½
56¼	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	2	56	55	56	+ ⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	1	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107⅜	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124	124	124	Oct 10
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
15¾	8	Am Crys S (½e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 11
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9½	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	2	12½	12	12½	+ ½
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	2	14½	14½	14½	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 15
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	3	34	33¼	33¼	
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4	4	4	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
66¾	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	55	54¾	55	+ ¼
37⅛	18⅜	Am Ice	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Oct 15
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22⅜	10	Am Locomotive	8	16	16	16	+1
76	38	Am Loco pf (.8k)	5	73⅜	72	72	+ ½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	13½	13¼	13½	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ½
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	101⅜	101	101	Oct 11
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	21	3½	3⅜	3½	
63½	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	2	52¼	52	52	+ ⅜
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	7	45⅞	45	45½	
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	23	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	25	12⅞	12¼	12½	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 15
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	16	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	Oct 14
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	Oct 15
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	21	26¾	25¾	26¾	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (1½e)	12	13	12¾	13	
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 10
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	11	14¼	14	14	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73	73	73	Oct 15
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	Oct 15
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	16	161	160⅜	161	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	74	73	73	— ⅞
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	75¼	74⅛	74⅛	— ¾
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150	150	150	
53¼	29⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	4½	4½	4½	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	39	9⅛	8¾	9	
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	14	50¼	49¼	50	+1
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	17	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
45½	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	75	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	6	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	Oct 4
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Oct 15
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 5
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Oct 11
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107	107	107	+ ½
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	9	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	5	45½	45	45½	+2
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	35	34⅞	35	+ ¼
11	6¼	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 11
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	4	81	80	80	Oct 8
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	28	17	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	5	51	51	51	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	11	11	11	Oct 9
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	15	15	15	Oct 15
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109½	109½	109½	Oct 10
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	4	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Oct 15
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64½	64½	64½	Oct 10
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 15
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	20	4½	4½	4½	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	46	17		16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 14
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10½	10⅛	10½	
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	3	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ½
13⅜	7⅛	Barn'tall (.45e)	4	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	8	28½	27¼	28	+1
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Oct 15
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	118½	116⅜	116⅜	Oct 9
97⅜	71¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	14	31¾	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Oct 11
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	51	82⅛	80¾	80¾	— ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	123¼	123	123¼	+ ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24	24	24	Oct 8
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19	19	19	—1⅝
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	20	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ½
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	19	19	19	+ ½
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	24	15⅜	15½	15½	
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	6	27⅛	27	27	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24½	24	24½	+ ½
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	7	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	15	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 15
37⅛	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅞
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 15
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	8	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	9	22	21¾	21¾	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Stir (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Oct 2
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	44½	44½	44½	Oct 11
37	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	9	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Oct 15
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	32	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
6¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
34½	20	Bullard Co(1½e)	6	32⅛	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	29½	29½	— ½
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	36	19	18⅜	19	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	
5½	2	Bush Terminal	6	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Oct 15
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 15
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18¼	18	18	Oct 15
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camph Wy(.90e)	3	14⅜	14½	14½	
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	16	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	23	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	37¾	37½	37¾	Oct 14
6	3½	Capital Ad A	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2½e)	13	30¼	29¾	30¼	+1½
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	8	47½	46⅞	47½	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	2	29¼	29	29	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	9	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Cent RR N J	5	3½	3½	3½	Oct 15
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5½	5½	5½	
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 15
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	29½	28½	28½	+ ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Oct 15
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 15
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17⅜	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2¾e)	12	40⅜	40	40¼	— ¼
97½	84¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	1	2½	2½	2½	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅝
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 14

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 8
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 15
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 10
14⅜	9⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	27	13	12¼	13	+ ¾
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	36⅞	36	36⅞	+1⅞
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 14
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11	7⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11	11	11	
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 15
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	47	80⅞	79½	79½	—1¼
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 15
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	1	35	35	35	
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	26	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅝
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	1	32¼	32½	32¼	Oct 15
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	Oct 3
20	10¼	Colgate P (½)	7	11	10¾	11	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	Oct 9
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	1	27	27	27	+1
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	12	21¼	20¼	21	+ ⅞
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	20	20	20	Oct 11
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 14
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	43	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82⅛	81½	81½	+ ⅜
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	5	5	5	Oct 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	Oct 11
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	Oct 14
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	6	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ¾
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 15
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
13	¾	Com'th & South	26	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	58	57⅜	58	+1¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	36	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	2⅞	3	Oct 4
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Oct 15
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 7
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 4
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 15
16	7⅞	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 15
9⅞	4⅞	Cons Cop (.30e)	29	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	42	25¾	25¼	25¾	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107	106¾	107	+ ½
13⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Oct 10
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
4½	2½	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Cons Oil (.72½e)	18	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 9
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	6	17½	17¼	17½	Oct 11
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104	104	104	Oct 11
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	12	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¾
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 14
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	85	85	85	+1
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	6	39¼	38	39¼	+1¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅜
43¾	2	Cont Motors	9	3½	3½	3½	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	9	17⅛	17	17	
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	3	25	24¾	25	+1
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	9	20⅜	19⅞	20	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	58¼	58¼	58¼	Oct 8
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	16	49¾	48¾	49⅛	
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	176½	176½	176½	Oct 11
7½	¾	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5	5	5	
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	Oct 14
24¼	13	Crane Co	12	21½	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	4	25⅜	25⅜	25

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Prices Rise Sharply; Trading Brisk

Weekly Wool Review

Prices of raw wool are sharply higher. Trading is brisK. Further and heavy Government orders for serge, elastique, and shirtings, news of which started the wool market on another era of excited trading, prompted the upward surge of values, to the highest price levels of this season.

Wools are well over the dollar-a-pound mark on some grades. Original bag, fine territory, good French combing length, are bringing as much as $1.05, scoured basis, and short to average French combing length, up to $1.02. Half blood, French combing length territory wools are moving up to $1.02, scoured.

Sales Increase

A reminder of the days of the first World War is the wool auctions in Boston this week. Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 pounds of wool are being offered at 481 Summer Street, by Merrion & Wilkins who usually offer wools at Ogden or Denver. In the first World War, heavy poundage of wools were auctioned in the trade room of what is now the Grain & Flour Exchange. Shifting of the sales to Boston is understood to be designed to reach a larger number of buyers than would go to the West.

In the first day's sales, 97 lots of average selection wools were offered, amounting to more than 1,-800,000 pounds, Of this, 1,238,975 pounds sold at the auctions, and 193,300 pounds at a private sale following the auction. Prices were six to eight cents above the best bids last July when the same wools were offered in Utah. The wools were sold on a greasy basis, but the equivalent price for scoured wools, is estimated by wool men to be close to the current Boston market. One choice lot of Wyoming wools brought 39¼ cents, and the remainder of seven Wyoming lots brought 31 to 35¼ cents.

Much Interest Shown

Buyers are showing wide interest in the market, despite the high prices, and the fact that they were recently not interested at 92 cents for the wools that are now close to $1.05.

Despite the plan to ship 250,-000,000 pounds of Australian wool to the United States for storage, there is still ample free supplies in Australia and Boston wool-men are taking advantage of the opportunity. South America, with many of its usual outlets for wool closed as a result of the war, has had the least costly wool in the world. But prices are now advancing there.

Offerings of the new Montevideo clip are being received in Boston at strengthening prices. Several shippers now want 30 to 31 cents, cost and freight in bond, for round lots.

Mohair is nominally quoted in Boston at 55 cents for original bag Texas adult and 85 to 88 cents for kid mohair alone.

Hygrade Sylvania Preferred Stock Offered Publicly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation 4½ per cent cumulative stock is being offered to the public by a banking group headed by Jackson & Curtis, at a price of $44.00 per share.

Of a total of 85,000 shares of the new stock, which has a par value of $40 per share, 52,317.5 shares are being offered by the company in exchange to holders of the present $6.50 convertible preferred stock on the basis of 2½ shares of new preferred for each share of $6.50 preferred surrendered. The balance of 32,682.5 shares, plus any shares of the new stock which are not taken up in accordance with the exchange offer, will be included in the public offering. The company has no funded debt.

In addition to Jackson & Curtis, the offering group includes: White, Weld & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Estabrook & Co.; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; Putnam & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Mackubin, Legg & Co.; Stein Bros. & Boyce; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs Incorporated; Yarnall & Co.; Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc.; Brush, Slocumb & Co.; Van Alstyne, Noel & Co.; Wyeth, Hass & Co., and Herbert W. Schaefer & Co.

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation manufactures electric light bulbs and radio tubes, with plants in Salem, Mass., and Emporium and St. Marys, Pennsylvania. In addition to incandescent lamp bulbs, produced under license by General Electric Co., and radio receiving tubes under license by Radio Corp. of America, the company makes fluorescent lamps and fixtures.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 16

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	89½	89⅜	89½	88½
6.00d	Bos Edison	34½	34½	34½	34½
5.60	Bos Elevated	44	44	44	44¼
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6	6	6	6
..	Bos & M st A pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
..	Bos & M st C pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
..	Copper Range	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅝
..	East Gas&F pf	23½	23½	23½	23
2.25c	E Gs & F pr pf	54	54	54	53
1.00b	Emplyrs Grp*	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
2.50	First Nat Stors	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
..	Hub Util Assoc	90c	90c	90c	1
3.25a	N E Tel & Tel	116½	116⅜	116½	116½
..	O Colny ctf dp	10c	10c	10c	8c
.40	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
1.60	Reece But H	8⅛	8	8	8
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	35	35	35	35
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	60	59½	60	58½

*Ex-dividend †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations d Paid in 1940 prior to 4-to-1 split-up.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Gains

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Net profits of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., for the first nine months of 1940 totaled $7,314,781.78 equivalent to $2.61 a share, as compared with $3,902,516.10 or $1.56 a share for the corresponding 1939 period, the company reported today. Dividend action for the fourth quarter will be taken at the November meeting.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	108.17	108.17	108.17
1 3¼s 49-46	112.2	112.2	112 2
2 2½s 53-49	106.12	106.12	106.12
1 2¾s 54-51	108.14	108.14	108.14
2 2s 55-53	102.4	102.4	102.4
13 2¼s 56-54	104.1	104.1	104.1
1 2¼s 60-55	108.31	108.31	108.31
2 2¼s 63-58 reg	107.21	107.21	107.21
1 2¾s 65-60	107 27	107.27	107.27

Home Owners Loan

6 3s 52-44	107.21	107.21	107.21

New York City Bond

352 3s 80	98½	98	98⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
6 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	81	81	81
35 Alleghany cv 5s '44	94½	94¼	94½
5 Alleghany ev 5s '49	77½	76	77½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	52½	51¾	52½
2 Allied St 4½s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108	107⅝	108
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	47	47	47
2 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
6 Am T&T 5½s '43	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109½	109⅜	109½
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	96	96	96
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104½	104½	104½
3 Arm Del 4s '57	104	103⅞	104
13 Arm Del 4s '55	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞
28 AT&SF 4s 95	105⅞	105½	105⅞
2 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	86¼	86¼	86¼
11 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	111½	111½	111½
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	99	99	99
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	67	67	67
1 A C Line cll 4s '52	66	66	66
8 A C Line 4½s'64	55	55	55
5 A C Line 5s'45	68	68	68
12 Atl Refin 3s'53	104¾	104¼	104¼
10 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69½	68½	69½
58 B&O '95 st A	36	35¼	35¾
40 B&O '95 st C	40	40	40
24 B&O 2000 st D	35⅞	35	35⅞
13 B&O '96 st F	35¾	35¼	35⅝
25 Cbw&Bal '60 st	14¾	14⅜	14⅝
6 B&O 4s'48	68½	68	68½
7 B&OPLEAWV4s'51st	47½	47¼	47½
1 B&O T C 4s'59	56¾	56¾	56¾
3 Bang & Aroo 5s'43	96½	96½	96½
3 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
5 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	134	134	134
5 Beth Stl 3½s'52	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
3 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	106¾	106⅜	106¾
4 Beth Stl 3¼s'63	105½	105¼	105½
2 Bost & Me 4s'60	69¾	69¼	69¾
15 Bos&Me 4½s'70	19⅝	19½	19⅝
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	110¼	110⅛	110¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s'50	95⅜	95½	95⅛
7 Buf Niag Elec 3½s'67	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 Buf R&P '57 st	42¼	41⅞	42¼
1 Bur C R&No 5s'34	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
5 Bur C R&No 5s'34 ct	31¼	31¼	31¼
3 Can Nat 5s 68 Jly	94½	94½	94½
2 Can Nat 4½s'51 Oct	95½	95½	95½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	92½	92½	92½
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	69	69	69
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	61	61	61
14 Can Pac Perp	50½	50	50½
1 Celotex 4½s 57 WW	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Cen Hud G&E 3½s 65	109	109	109
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	66½	66½	66½
1 Cermain-td 5½s 48	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
8 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102	101⅞	102
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92½	92½	92½
4 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	13½	13⅜	13½
16 Chic Ind 5s 36 st 59	26¾	26½	26¾
1 Chic Gt West 4s 59 reg	26¼	26¼	26¼
10 Chi I & L 5s 66	7½	7½	7½
8 CMSP &Pac 5s 75	5¼	5¼	5¼
26 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
21 CM&StP 4½s 89Cl	28⅛	28	28⅛
19 CM&SP 3½s 89E	28⅛	28	28
15 CM&SP gen 4s 89	28¼	28	28
16 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10½	10½	10½
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Chi&NW24s '87	15½	15½	15½
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	45½	45½	45½
10 CSL&NO 5s '51	73	73	73
5 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	43	43	43
3 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	89½	90
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
12 CCC&StL24½s '77	57	57	57
49 ClevElecIll 3s '70	107¼	107⅛	107¼
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	86	86	86
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	76	76	76
2 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	68¾	68½	68½
2 Col&So 4½s '80	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105	104⅞	104⅞
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104⅞	105
25 Cnw 3½s ser E 97 '58	121¼	121⅛	121¼
5 Conn & Pas R 4s '43	100	100	100
11 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105½	105¾
4 Con Edis 3½s '58	109	109	109
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
5 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	71	71	71
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105½	105¾	105½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	19	18½	19
4 Cuba RR 7½s '46	19½	19⅜	19½
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	20½	20½	20½
8 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99¾	99½	99½
13 Dayton P & L 3s '70	107	107	107
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53½	53½	53½
2 Del P & L 4½s '71	108	108	108
1 Del P & L 4½s '69	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	104	104	104
8 D & R G 4s '36	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 Eighteenth St 3¼s '70	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
108 Erie rfg 5s '67	16½	15¾	16⅛
65 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¼	15¾	16
19 Erie 1st 4s '96	76	75¾	75¾
84 Erie gen lien 4s '96	36½	35¾	36¼
20 Erie cv 4s 53 A	31⅜	31	31⅜
12 Erie cv 4s '53 B	31½	31	31½
8 Erie & Jer 6s '55	78	77	78
2 Erie Gene 6s '75	90¼	90¼	90¼
12 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104¼	104½	104⅝
11 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
50 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	85½	84½	85½
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Gt No Ry 6½s '52	107	107	107
1 Gt No Ry 5s '73	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	94	94	94
5 Gt Nor 4s '46G	106	105¾	105¾
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98¾	98½	98½
12 Gt Nor 4s '61 I	85¾	84¾	84⅝
7 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30½	30¼	30¼
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
11 Ill Cen 4s '53	40¾	40½	40¾
4 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42	41¾	42
21 Ill Cent 5s '50	79	78	79
17 IC&SSL&NO 5s '63 A	44¾	44½	44¾
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43½	43½	43½
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	91	91	91
1 Int Gt Nr 5s '56C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	55	55	55
14 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	66½	66	66
5 Int Paper 6s '55	103	103	103
1 Int Paper 5s '47	103	103	103
11 Int T&T 4½s'52	22	21¾	21¾
37 Int T&T 5s '55	23½	23	23
10 K C South 5s '50	70¼	70½	70¼
1 Kentucky Cen 4s '87	106½	106½	106½
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	55¼	55	55
3 Lac Gas 5s '42	93½	93¼	93½
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1 L S & M S 3½s '97 reg	87	87	87
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	27½	27½	27½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	62	61¾	61¾
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	66½	66½	66½
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '64 st	29½	29½	29½
8 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	47	46⅞	47
2 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	49	49	49
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
15 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21½	21¼	21½
32 Leh Val 4s 2003	20½	20½	20½
8 Libby McN&L 4s '55	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
2 Loews 3½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
1 Louisville Gd Co 5s '51	127	127	127
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	96¼	96	96¼
10 Lou & N 4s B '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Lou & N 1st 4s 2003	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Lou & N 3½s A '50	104⅝	104⅝	105⅝
3 Lou & N Pad&M 4s '46	106	106	106
7 Lou & N So Jt M 4s '52	83	83	83
5 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	110⅜	110½	110½
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	79½	79½	79½
1 Man Elec Rr Ry 7s '40	81	81	81
5 McCrory Stra 3½s 55	105	105	105
8 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	98¾	98¼	98¼
12 Mich Cen 4½s 79	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105½	105½	105½
17 MStPSSM 5s 3Act	7	6⅞	7
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	5½	5½	5½
9 Mo-Ill 5s 59	87½	87⅜	87½
22 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13¾	13½	13¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22½	22¼	22½
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	10½	10½	10½
5 Mo Pac 5s 77F	17	17	17
1 Mo Pac 5s H 80ct	16	16	16
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	16¾	16¾	16¾
11 Mo Pac 5½s 65	15⅜	15½	15⅜
110 Mob&Ohio 5s 38 ct	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
5 Mob&O 4½s 77 ct	34¾	34¾	34¾
17 Mont. Pow 3s 66	104¼	104	104
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	39½	39½	39½
8 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36½	36½	36½
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	105	105	105
16 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105¼	105	105¼
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	40	40	40
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	66¼	65⅞	65⅞
1 No Tex&M 5½s 54	35	35	35
6 No Tex&M 5s 35A	29	29	29
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	53	53	53
92 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65	64½	65
77 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59¾	59½	59½
14 NYC cn 4s 98	64	63¾	64
3 NYC cv 3¼s 52	63	62⅝	63
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	84	84	84
6 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	65½	65½	65½
1 NYCh&StL 6s 41	89¼	89¼	89¼
7 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	72	71½	72
45 NY&C1&StL 4½s 78	60	59⅝	59⅜
18 NY ChGStL 4s 46	87	86½	87
1 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	90½	90½	90½
7 NY Conn RR 4½s 53			
	106 5-32	106 5-32	-106 5-32
5 NY Edis 3½s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
16 NYNHcH cv 6s 48	17¾	17½	17¾
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	14½	14½	14½
5 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	97	97	97
6 NY W&Bost 4½s46	4½	4¼	4¾
4 Niagara Falls P1½s86	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 NiagShcv5½s 50	103	103	102
10 Norfolk&Sou5s41	72	70½	72
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	12¾	12¾	13¾
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 NorfSou 5s 61 A	12⅞	12½	12⅝
11 NorAmCo 4s 59	106	105⅞	106
9 NorAmCo 3¾s 54	106	106	106
56 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65⅜	65	65⅜
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
2 NorPac 5s 2047D	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 NorPas 4½s 2047	53½	52¼	53½
4 NorPac 4s '97	72¾	72⅝	72⅝
2 NorPac 3s 2047	44	44	44
4 NorSta Pow 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
2 OhioEd 4s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	108	108
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109½	109½
5 OreRR&Nav 4s 46	111⅝	111½	111½
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 PacGas&El3½s 66	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	110	110	110
5 PenCo4s 63	104½	104¼	104¼
23 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	110⅞	110½	110½
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111	111	111
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	100	99¾	100
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	100½	100	100½
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	93½	93⅛	93⅛
59 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89⅝	89¼	89⅝
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	72	72	72
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64½	64⅛	64½
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	108½	108½	108½
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111	111	111
18 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	103½	103⅜	103⅜
5 PCC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101½	101½
1 PCC&SL 4½s '63I	119	119	119
2 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59	59½	59½	59½
21 Pitt&WVa 5½s '60C	59½	58¾	59½
9 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74¾	74¼	74¾
1 Pressed Stl 5s '51	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
2 Readg 4½s '97A	77	76⅝	77
2 Readg 4½s '97B	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	100½	100½	100½
3 Repub Steel 5½s '54	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12 Repub Steel 4½s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Repub Steel 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
11 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
21 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	107	107	107
3 Sou Pac 4½s 68	40¾	40½	40½
13 Sou Pac 4½s 81	41	40¾	40¾
15 So Pac 4½s 68	40¾	40¼	40¼
18 So Pac rfg 4s 55	59	59	59
1 So Pac ctf 4s 49	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
20 So Pac 3¾s 46	51	51	51
3 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	45½	45½	45½
8 South Ry 4s 56	82¼	82	82¼
7 South Ry cn 5s 94	93⅛	93	93⅛
31 South Ry gen 4s 56	58	57½	58
2 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	101½	102
3 Swift&Co 3¼s 50	105	105	105
23 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	67¼	67¼	67¼
11 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18	18	18
4 Third Ave 4s 60	56½	56	56
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103¾	103½	103¾
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113½	113½	113½
2 Un Pac 3½s 80	103½	103½	103½
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	99½	99½	99½
16 Unit Drug 5s 53	86¼	86¼	86¼
4 US Steel 1.25s 47	101½	101½	101½
3 UtahL&Trac 5s 44	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	13½	13½	13½
5 Wab 3½s Omaha 41	8	8	8
1 Wabash 5s 76 B	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Wabash 4½s 78 C	5	5	5
3 WarrenBros 6s 41	44½	44	44½
7 West Shpcr 4½s 61	51¾	51½	51⅝
10 WestVaP&Pap 3s54	102	102	102
6 Westn Md 5½s 77A	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Westn Md 4s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 WesthPac 1st 5s 46	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
13 Western Un 5s 51	72½	72½	72½
34 Western Un 5s 60	73	72½	73
1 WesternUn 4½s 50	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Wilkes B&E 5s '42	14	13½	14
1 WilsonCo 4s 55	103½	103½	103½
7 WisCen 4s 49	28	27¾	28
5 Youngst S&T 4s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	9	9	9
2 Antioquia 7s 45 D	9	9	9
6 Argentine 4s 72 Pub	61	60½	61
19 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	61	60	61
13 Argentine 4½s 48	79½	79½	79½
1 Australia 5s 55	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
5 Austria 7s 57	10½	10½	10½
2 Berlin City 6½s 50	26½	26½	26½
3 Berlin City 6s 58	26	25½	26
9 Brazil 8s 41	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	10	10⅞	10⅞
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	11⅜	11½	11½
1 Brazil C Ry E1 7s 52	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Buen A 3s 84	33¾	33¾	33¾
5 Buen A 4½s 57	46¼	46¼	46¼
11 Canada 5s 52	98¾	98¼	98⅜
1 Canada 4s 60	91½	91	91½
3 Canada 3¼s 61	83	82¾	83
5 Canada 3s 68	80	80	80
2 Canada 3s 67	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
1 Canada 2½s 45	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	11	11	11⅛
1 Cologne 6½s 50	26	26	26
32 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	27	26½	27
30 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	27	26½	27
1 Copenhag 5s 52	19¼	19¼	19¼
17 Denmark 6s 42	30½	30½	30½
1 Finland 6s 45	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
8 French 7½s 41	65	60½	65
2 GerCAgrBk6s60Jul	26	26	26
1 GerCAgBk 6s 60 Oct	26	26	26
2 GerCAgLoan 6½s 58	26	26

Commerce and Finance

Machine Tool Industry's Entire Output Sold Out, Says Knudsen

Business and Industry

Ford Family Is Wealthiest In the Nation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Security Commission's recent study of the nation's 200 largest non-financial corporations cites the Ford Motor Company as the "best example" of control by one family.

The report, prepared for the Monopoly Committee, shows that three members of the family—Henry Ford, his son, Edsel, and Edsel's wife, Mrs. Clara J. Ford—own all of the stock, and in so doing rank as the wealthiest family owners of corporation stock in America.

The Ford company stock had a book value of $624,975,000 on December 31, 1937. It comprises two issues of common stock, in both of which Henry Ford owns a majority. Edsel is the next largest owner. The family owns a very small part through the Ford Foundation.

The du Pont family, with $573,690,000 holdings mainly in the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company and the United States Rubber Company, ranked as the second wealthiest stockholders among the corporations studied.

Rockefellers, Mellons near Top

Other large family holdings, with the total value of issues covered by the survey and the corporations in which they have their main interest, follows:

The Rockefeller family, $396,583,000, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), (Indiana), and of California, and Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.; Mellon family $390,000,000, Gulf Oil Corporation, Aluminum Company of America, and Koppers United Company; McCormick family, $111,102,000, International Harvester Company; Hartford family, $105,702,000, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company of America; Harkness family, $104,891,000, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), (Indiana), and of California, and Socony Vacuum Oil; Duke family, $89,455,000, Duke Power Company, Aluminum Company of America, Ligget & Myers Tobacco; Pew family, $75,628,000, Sun Oil Company; Pitcairn family, $65,576,000, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Clark family $57,215,000, Singer Manufacturing Company; Reynolds family, $54,766,000, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; Kress family, $50,044,000, S. H. Kress & Company.

Hearst's Complete Control

The SEC noted that it was not possible to determine the market value of the Ford stock since it is not traded in but added that the market value was more likely to be less than to be higher than the book value. The report noted that in most of the cases the market value was given as of December 31, 1937.

As an example of what it termed "complete control not merely by one family but by one individual," the SEC noted that Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., was owned by William Randolph Hearst through his ownership of Hearst Corporation and American Newspapers, Inc.

Out of the 200 corporations studied, only about 60 were found to be without "a visible center of ownership control." Lack of a definite center of control was "rare among utilities companies, the study said, with ouly four of 45 corporations listed in that category.

Southern Telephone Stock Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An offering of 17,340 shares of Inter-Mountain Telephone Company common stock-voting ($10 par value) is being made by Alex, Brown & Sons, Masin-Hagan, Inc., R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc., and Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc. at $36 per share.

The offering does not represent new financing by the company, nor will the company receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the stock. The 17,340 shares offered are now owned by the Estate of W. N. McAnge, Jr., former President of the company, certain members of his family, and certain officers or employees of the company, who will receive the proceeds. No change in the present executive personnel is contemplated.

Net income of the company was $77,871 for the first six months of 1940, equivalent to $1.11 per common share. Earnings were $149,916, or $2.14 per common share in the year 1939, compared with $135,281, or $1.93 a share in 1938, and $137,928, or $1.97 a share in 1937.

Of Inter-Mountain Telephone's outstanding common stock, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company owns about 32.8 per cent and The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia owns approximately 12.2 per cent. The two companies together own all of Inter-Mountain Telephone's outstanding preferred 6 per cent non-cumulative stock.

A. M. Kidder Celebrates 75 Years of Business

NEW YORK—Founded in 1865 as Kidder, Hinckley & Warren, when New York was a city of about 700,000 people, the Stock Exchange firm of A. M. Kidder & Co., is observing its completion of three-quarters of a century of activity in the financial district.

From 1867 to 1873 the firm was known as Warren, Kidder & Co., since which time it has been known as A. M. Kidder & Co. During the 75 years, the firm has been at 4 Wall Street, 18 Wall Street, 5 Nassau Street and 1 Wall Street.

Insurance Director

Michelson

Frank D. Comerford

President of the Boston Edison Co. and Chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.

Maine Utility Security Issue Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK —The First Boston Corporation and Coffin & Burr, Inc. are head of a banking group offering new issues of Central Maine Power Company, comprising $18,100,000 of first and general mortgage bonds series L 3½'s due 1970 and 20,000 shares of $50 preferred stock 5 per cent dividend series. The bonds are offered at 107½ per cent and accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1940, and the preferred stock is offered at $46.25 a share flat.

The banking syndicate also includes: Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Harris, Hall & Company, Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; White, Weld & Co.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; Bodell & Co.; R. L. Day & Co.; Estabrook & Co.; Jackson & Curtis; Paine, Webber & Co.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Starkweather & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; H. M. Payson & Co.; Putnam & Co.; Newton, Abbe & Co.; Maine Securities Company and Charles H. Gilman & Co.

The banking group offering the preferred stock is headed by Coffin & Burr, Inc. and includes:

The First Boston Corporation; H. M. Payson & Co.; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Paine, Webber & Co.; Maine Securities Company and Charles H. Gilman & Co.

The prospectus states that the major portion of the proceeds of the bond issue will be used for the redemption of the company's first and general mortgage series G 4's due 1960, outstanding in the amount of $16,600,000, which are to be called at 105½ on or about November 18, 1940. Proceeds of the sale of the preferred stock together with a part of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds are to be used to retire bank loans incurred for purchase and construction of new facilities.

Canadian Officials Consider Reducing 1941 Wheat Acreage

CHICAGO (AP)—Canadian officials are considering the possibility of reducing the Dominion's 1941 wheat acreage to a point where the crop could be held to approximately 200,000,000 bushels, according to a report of the U. S. Agricultural Attaché at Ottawa.

The large 1940 crop and carryover give Canada a supply that may be more than sufficient to meet domestic and United Kingdom requirements during the current as well as the next marketing season. Trade estimates indicated Canada has more than 800,000,000 bushels of wheat available for this season.

Elevator interests indicated that little, if any, loan wheat was being offered for sale around current price levels. The bulk of recent purchases have been in small lots, coming from producers who had some excess grain over the amount they wished to seal under government loans.

Grain already under seal is accumulating storage and interest charges which require higher prices to show a profit. In addition, a 7 cents per bushel fee is allowed on farm stored grain, traders said, which would be sacrificed if the grain were redeemed.

Domestic corn visible supply increased 2,849,000 bushels the past week to 39,992,000 compared with 15,618,000 a year ago.

MELBOURNE (AP)—Preliminary estimate of 1940-41 Australian wheat acreage indicated a decrease of 5.3 per cent from last season in the area sown, it was learned.

The new seeded area is estimated at 12,569,000 acres, a decline of 707,000 acres, the lowest for the last five years.

Last season's yield was 210,160,000 bushels, compared with a 10-year average of 177,726,000. The yield of 15.83 bushels an acre compared with an average yield of 12.54 bushels an acre.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States rose to 270 in the week ended Oct. 10, highest since mid-August, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with 252 in the previous week and 237 a year ago.

Knudsen Sees Machine Tool Industry as Key to Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Declaring that the entire output of the machine-tool industry has been sold out for the next year, William S. Knudsen, member of the National Defense Advisory Committee, had today called for the cooperation of leaders of this industry, which he described as the "hardest part" of the national defense program.

"We must have all equipment for 1,200,000 men and all heavy equipment for 800,000 more by April 1, 1942," Mr. Knudsen told more than 500 leading industrialists, business men and publishers at a luncheon given by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday. "There is the problem—and the time is so short. If you gentlemen figure you are going to need a lot of machine tools in order to carry out your American way of life, you had better take another look. I say this frankly because I think we ought to appreciate the seriousness of the situation as far as the tools are concerned. The industry in 1932 and 1933 produced about $130,000,000 worth of tools a year, and this year they are going to be asked to turn out $500,000,000 worth."

Effect on Auto Trade

Some in the audience interpreted Mr. Knudsen's remarks to indicate there was a possibility that no new automobile models would be introduced to the public next year. This was borne out at a meeting of 23 manufacturers, representing a great majority of automobile and truck producers which adopted a resolution calling for the subordination of work on new models to the defense program.

Mr. Sloan said he was sure that, given a reasonable amount of time, the United States "can develop and will develop a most effective defense on the military side."

"I know that is going to be done," he asserted, "but on the economic side, I have grave apprehension. I believe that the greatest danger and the most difficult part of our defense, using that term in its broader sense, is the protection of the American way of living against attacks from within—not from without.

"The immediate job before us undoubtedly is the capitalization of the co-ordinated efforts of industry to the end that, in the shortest possible space of time, our military defense may place us in an impregnable position; and superimposed upon this problem is the responsibility of providing all possible material assistance to Great Britain—to my mind, our first line of defense."

Other speakers were Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution; Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors in Charge of Research; Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, and Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, all of whom joined in a forum discussion of "mobilizing America's economic strength." George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall, Inc., acted as moderator of the forum.

Mr. Moulton defined economic strength as the production power found in the nation's industrial plants, their equipment and other resources which are used to turn out warships, tanks, airplanes, other military needs as well as items of ordinary consumption.

"This economic power depends in the long run upon scientific discoveries and their uses to develop ever more efficient instruments of production," he added.

Business As Usual

Asked if he thought the nation could proceed on a "business as usual" basis, Mr. Kettering, with qualification, replied in the affirmative.

"Certainly you can go on that way for a while, but it must be remembered that the important thing is defense," he declared. "It would be very foolish indeed if we stopped 'business as usual' until we had the unusual business organized."

Mr. Hoffman, in reply to a question as to how the various groups within industry could work together to make the defense program a success under private enterprise, declared the problem as "easy one."

"By subordinating group consciousness, remembering, instead, that we are Americans first and business men second, American first and labor leaders second, Americans first and political officeholders second," he replied. "We have got to stop asking the nation to help us and start helping the nation."

Dr. Slichter defined the primary requisite for strong defense as "men, materials, machines, management, and perhaps above all, enterprise."

"We should think not only of our capacity but of our capacity to increase capacity," he added.

Travel To and From U. S. Declined One-Fourth in First Half of This Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Influenced by the war, travel to and from the United States declined about one-fourth during the first half of this year compared with the similar 1939 period, the Commerce Department reported.

American outlays for travel in foreign lands during the six months amounted to $148,500,000, a decline of $46,700,000 from 1939.

Travel expenses of foreigners in America declined $18,700,000 to $59,000,000.

American expenditures for travel to Europe dropped from $35,700,000 to $4,900,000, and, for the first time in the 19 years that such records have been kept, Europeans spent more for travel in the United States than Americans spent with them.

European expenditures here were $7,700,000 in the 1940 period compared with $16,900,000 in the previous year.

Despite official efforts to promote inter-American tourist trade, expenditures for travel in South America declined $1,500,000 to $3,100,000, while the outlay of South Americans in the United States dropped $2,200,000 to $1,800,000. There was a slight increase in travel to Mexico and Central American countries.

U. S. Gold Imports In Week Decline To $32,011,735

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports declined to $32,011,735 last week from the 3-month high of $121,152,861 in the previous week.

The Commerce Department reported that Canada sent in $16,894,848, more than half of the total, while Japan accounted for more than half of the remaining shipments with $8,475,482.

There were no gold exports in the week ended October 9, while in the preceding week exports had amounted to only $2,984.

Silver imports rose $206,190 to $1,229,685. Virtually all of this came from Japan, which shipped in $590,061, and Mexico which sent $444,185.

Silver exports dropped to $7,771 from the previous week's figure of $48,865.

Gold held under earmark declined by $38,443,063 to $1,669,629,068.

Atlantic and Gulf Ports More Active

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that export traffic through Atlantic and Gulf ports in September was about 42 per cent greater than in September, 1939.

The association said 47,901 cars of export freight, other than grain, were unloaded at Atlantic and Gulf ports compared with 33,674 cars in September, 1939, cars of grain for export dropped from 4,063 in September, 1939, to 446 in September, 1940.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Boston, October 16, 1940

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $700,000, exempt from all present Federal and Massachusetts income taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon October 28, 1940, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds which will be fully registered are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loan:

FLOOD PROTECTION LOAN
(Chapter 513, Acts of 1939)
$700,000
Dated October 30, 1940
Payable $140,000 each year, Nov. 30, 1941 Nov. 30, 1945, both inclusive.

Bidders will name the rate of interest on the entire loan, which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from October 30, 1940, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Steel Trade Seen Able To Meet Demands

ATLANTIC CITY (AP)—T. C. Campbell, Pittsburgh resident editor of Iron Age magazine, said the steel industry "will be able to fill any obligations placed upon it by the national defense program and at the same time give reasonable service and delivery to all domestic consumers."

In a prepared address to the National Association of Sheet Metal Distributors, however, he advised steel consumers to note the "handwriting on the wall" and build up supplies "to take them over the rough spots." He recommended a four-months supply as "a conservative figure."

Market Prospects

Surveying market prospects, he predicted defense orders for steel "could easily run as much as 12,000,000 tons a year" although the program may not require more than six to eight million tons a year in the next two years.

The British, he added, probably will order 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons annually "as long as hostilities continue" but there likely will be little change in exports to South America.

The domestic market also will see the rail program, calling for approximately 800,000 to 900,000 gross tons for the season, "shape up" within 60 days, he said, adding that automobile centers are expected to show increased demand.

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age said a slump in British orders for steel has been more than made up by much more active buying by nearly all consuming industries.

"Orders for national defense projects are increasing," said the steel magazine in a weekly survey, "but they still form only a small part of aggregate business.

"Despite heavy pressure on the steel industry, production and shipments are being carried out in an orderly manner, the confusion that resulted last fall from heavy concentration of orders within a short period being absent.

"Although some companies have an assured outlet for every ton of steel they can produce over the remainder of the year at least, other companies are operating at much less than capacity and can take additional tonnage, in some instances for fairly prompt delivery.

Production High

"Steel ingot production has risen to 94½ per cent, highest since June, 1929, when the industry's capacity in open hearth and Bessemer steel was nearly 10,000,000 tons a year smaller than it is now. In addition, electric furnace steel, in which capacity has been considerably augmented this year, and output of which is not reported weekly or monthly, is being turned out in unprecedented volume.

Structual mills are among the busiest units of the industry, and it is here that the defense program is having its most marked effect."

Steel scrap prices tended downward following Washington conferences between the national defense advisory commission and representatives of the steel scrap industries, the review noted. The Iron Age scrap composite, however, advanced 5 cents to $20.67 because of a minor adjustment at Philadelphia.

New Auto Models To Wait on Defense

By the Associated Press

New York

Representatives of most of the nation's major automobile companies resolved to "subordinate work on automotive model changes to the necessities of the defense program and specifically to aviation procurement."

The resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, called for the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the automobile, aviation and tool and die making industries to list all available facilities adaptable to airplane part production, as a step toward mass production of aircraft.

Crane Co. Plans Debenture Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Crane Company, Chicago, has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $10,500,000 of 2¼ sinking fund debentures, due 1950.

The principal underwriters listed were Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and Clark, Dodge & Co., both of New York.

U. S. Exports to Japan In 8 Months Up Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that exports to Japan during the first eight months of this year were nearly $12,000,000 higher than a year ago, with August shipments at the highest level since January.

Japan took $147,497,000 of United States goods during the eight months. August purchases amounted to $25,188,000, which was $10,000,000 more than in July and $13,000,000 more than in August, 1939.

Exports to China for the eight months were up 80 per cent to $58,125,000, although August shipments of $3,763,000 were less than half of July. Imports from China meanwhile nearly doubled, totaling $65,071,000 for the eight months. The August amount was $11,491,000, more than double the August, 1939, figure.

The largest gain in exports to Japan was in semi-manufactured iron and steel products. Raw cotton and power driven metal-working machinery also were up sharply. Shipments of iron and steel scrap and of crude petroleum and fuel oil declined.

United States imports from Japan increased by 12 per cent to $93,183,000 during the first eight months, with August imports of $13,277,000 virtually unchanged from July or August of last year.

Power Output Jumps Back Close to Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production during the week ended October 12 rebounded to the second highest rate on record after a dip from the peak output of two weeks ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest production of 2,665,064,000 kilowatthours was .9 of 1 per cent higher than 2,640,949,000 in the preceding week and 6.8 per cent ahead of 2,494,630,000 in the similar 1939 week.

Percentage gains over last year were reported by the institute as follows:

New England 6.2, Middle Atlantic 5, Central Industrial 8.9, West Central 3.9, Southern States 5.2, Rocky Mountain 1.6, Pacific Coast 6.2.

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NEW ISSUE October 16, 1940.

$18,100,000

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Series L 3½% due 1970

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Price 107½% and accrued interest

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Newton, Abbe & Company — Maine Securities Company — Charles H. Gilman & Company

General Classified

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HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1266

Local Classified
(Continued.)

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ALERT, well-educated salesperson to demonstrate highly recommended home reference book; splendid earning possibilities; commission, bonus. Write Box R-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REWEAVING

INVISIBLE reweaving—moth holes, tears, silk, wool—linen. A. KOSTYAL, 2011 Oliver St., Rahway, N. J. Tel. Rahy. 7-1270.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For one desiring home, attractive room, delicious food. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; well heated; near Boardwalk and church; $1.00 daily per person (2 in room). HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Warm, clean, attractive rooms; running water, innerspring mattresses. Com. 9162. Miss Slack.

BOSTON, 185 Beacon St.—Attractive rooms, recently redecorated; furnished guest home; running water; near baths; business, professional people.

BOSTON, vicinity St. Mary St.—Young man will share his apartment or rent room. HANcock 8930, Mr. CURTIS; evenings, KENmore 5128, 38 Buswell Street.

BRONX, N. Y., 3136 Hull Ave., East 204 St.—Large, sunny, two-exposures, private; only roomer ("El" or Independent). SWENSON.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Opening my second apt. on Slope; homelike rooms, use kitchen; block subways, trolley, park. SMITH, Ma. 2-2998.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-19 35th Ave., Fl. 9-1838—Beautiful light room, adjoining bath; private family; single or double; breakfast optional.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED ATTENDANT-NURSE desires position; willing. Telephone evenings STillwell 4-1079. Write Box V-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

POSITION by refined, competent woman as companion to elderly person; willing to travel or take full charge home of business couple, or adults. 218 Broad Ave., Apt. 2 D, Leonia, N. J. Tel. Leonia 4-1375.

CAPABLE woman wishes position as companion-housekeeper to elderly woman; New York or suburbs. Box X-59, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED Companion-Housekeeper to one lady or elderly couple; driver's license; free to travel; good cook; refs. Allen, Com. 9333.

LADY, adjustable, good disposition, desires position as companion. Hastings 627-R, or write Box S-53, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ELSIE AUGENBLICK, 342 MADISON AVE. Expert Stenographer - Typist. Manuscripts — Plays — correctly typed, 24 hour service. VAnderbilt 6-0492-J. N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SPANISH-FRENCH, experienced teacher; conversation, grammar; beginners, advanced; reasonable; trial lesson. VILLARY, 22 East 29th, N. Y. C. LE. 2-2960.

VOICE TEACHER - COACH — Correct vocal production, successful singer-teacher, pupil famous masters. ALEXIS SANDERSON, 257 W. 86th Street, N. Y. C.; SU. 7-6625.

TRUCKING

Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Special Occasion Classics

McMullen Dresses
$29.95

Tailored in that distinctive style you've learned to associate with this famous make. Soft Hockanum Glendore wool in tri-color combinations. Navy, red and natural brown. Chrome, yellow and natural.

M. E. BLATT CO.
SPORTSWEAR—THIRD FLOOR

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

BLOOMFIELD

Private Dining Rooms for Parties and Weddings
PARK MANOR
Under Personal Direction of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Morris
23 Park Place Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. BL 2-4987

CHATHAM

THE CHATHAM PRESS
PRINTING
Chatham, N. J. Chat. 4-2400

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-7687 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lincoln Storage Warehouses
Packing—Moving—Storing
Shipping
53 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75 MAIN STREET, EAST ORANGE
Let us estimate for you.

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR. 5-9000

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued.)

Chas. T. Horncher Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

ELIZABETH

R. J. Goerke Co.
Fashion Centre of Union County
Invites Charge Accounts
a credit plan
for every need
ELIZABETH, N. J.
Phone: El. 2-2300

Brownfield's Bakery
Hallowe'en Specialties
Cakes and Cookies
Pumpkin Pies Doughnuts
318 Morris Ave. EL. 2-1432

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

ENGLEWOOD COAL & LUMBER CORP.
Coal—Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber—Mason Materials
Phone Englewood 3-3700

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and
Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
380 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE
BErgen 3-2036

JOHN H. GERKEN
Coal Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Hudson County Deliveries
98 Bentley Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

E. O. BOCKMAN, Inc.
Speedometer Reading
ZEPHYR, FORD,
MERCURY SPECIALISTS
479-481 Valley Street SO. 2-7900-1

MONTCLAIR

SALE ON CURTAINS
Dress up your home with new fall curtains for every room in the house, at great savings. Custom-made drapes is our specialty. Come in and see our full selection.
We also carry a full line of dress goods, hosiery, lingerie, corsets and domestics.
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

JANET SHOPS
Millinery

A very fine selection of hats can be had at reasonable prices
1.95 to 2.95
Newark at 121 Halsey Street
and East Orange at 620 Central Ave.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHINA

Choose from our exclusive patterns in Lenox, Haviland or Syracuse true American China.
Wiss 48 BROAD ST. 47 PARK ST. NEWARK

Shoes for Fall
Smart new styles for a smart new season
Elfin's Shoe Shop
26 Academy St. Phone Ma. 3-5325

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
108 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

It pays to shop at
ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 3-2243

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts C1
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

SOUTH ORANGE

JOHN SIDEY
Painting of the Better Class
19 BEECH STREET, EAST ORANGE
OR 3-5665

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
SUPREME
Machineless Wave $6.00
The Perfect Permanent
124 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-9611

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Our own Assorted Chocolates for 50c lb.
National Candy Week
155 South Orange Ave. SO. 2-4700

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
For Your Convenience
Open Thursday Eve. until 9
"A safe place to shop"
Tel. PLFD. 6-3100, Plainfield, N. J.

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

PROFESSIONAL
BEAUTY SHOPPE
A Complete Beauty Service
Gymnasium Facilities
615 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-9281

P. M. FOY
Quality Meats, Fish and Poultry
Also MONARCH PRODUCTS
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
442 East Fifth St. Tel. Plfd. 6-4262—6-4562

READE'S **Strand**
Phone Pl. 6-3500
Now Thursday, Oct. 24th
Clark Gable Spencer Tracy
Claudette Colbert Hedy Lamarr
in "BOOM TOWN"

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON FUEL CO.
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
OUT AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

PAUL'S
BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

Park Hardware Company
September is a good month for seeding
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
ESSO
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

Now Featuring
HIGHEST GRADE
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT
at reasonable prices
Fine Meats and Groceries
CENTRAL MARKET
Sum. 6-4211-2-3-4 366 Springfield Ave.

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Furniture Can Be Cleaned
The Charge Is Moderate
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122-23

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

TEANECK

Meyer's Service Station
TIRES GAS
BATTERIES OIL
Philco Radios
Cedar Lane TEA. 6-5430

UNION CITY

PAlisade 6-9506
Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Complete Lubrication Service
PARK AVENUE at 44th ST.

B. S. ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
119 18th St., Union City, N. J., nr. B'way
Tel. Pal. 6-9648

The Claridge Shoe Shop
Specialist in
Better Grade Shoes
For Men, Women, Children
4019 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3045

Chas. J. Lemonier
Haberdashery—Hats
Shoes
3216 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

Newest in Manhattan Shirts
Also complete assortment of seasonable men's needs
BOB SHORT
"Furnishings for Men"
3904 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-1545

WESTFIELD

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

ANN'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
316 Palsted Avenue West. 2-3463
Water Softener used in all our services

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield. Tel. Plfd. 6-3562

The Largest Drive-in Station in Town
SERVI-CENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Save Energy
Bring the children to
WEE MODERNS
209 East Broad St. We. 2-4689
Complete outfitters to the younger set

Peter Krup
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring and Furrier
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning
23 Elm Street Telephone WE. 2-3661

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ELM STREET ESSO STATION
VERIFIED ESSO LUBRICATION
Washing, Simonizing, Tires, Batteries
Parking
WEstfield 2-1134 138 ELM STREET
DOUGLAS M. CONNOR, Prop.

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

CHESTER

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
618 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

Edgmont
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS
and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9240

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Annual Sale Advanced 1941
Styles Fur Coats.
Sold on Lay-a-way Plan.

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Shop at Your Modern Food Store
STEVENSON'S MARKET
A complete line of
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Free Delivery
3025 French St. Phone 01-371

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

Excellent
LESTER
Small Grand
J. H. TROUP
15 S. Market Sq.

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
2407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

MAY EBREY HOTZ
VOCAL INSTRUCTION
Beginners a Specialty
645 Sussex Road — Wynnewood, Pa.
Ardmore 2472

ALBRECHT'S
FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Haverford

THE NANCY ALICE
HAVERFORD
"The unusual in gifts"
Lamps, Coffee Tables, Lingerie, Bed Jackets and Informal Robes
Fine Leather Christmas Cards

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1600 Walnut St. Philadelphia
Phone Kin. 1568

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KESWICK
theatre
In Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
124 S. Easton Road
Glenside 1050

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

SLIGHT BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
741 Yorkway Place Ogontz 4211

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
"MY WEDDING RING was made by a craftsman who worked for the late King George V." We invite you to see his collection. No two rings are identical.
$15.00, $22.50, $35.00
113 SO. 12TH STREET

10% discount on Christmas Card and Wrapping purchases of $1.00 and more.
Cards by Famous Artists, 5c to 25c
Gifts of Distinction
GIFT NOOK
209 South 15th Street

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

MANNING - ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
Footsaver Shoes
607 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

Save on All Fall Needs!
POMEROY'S
Golden Harvest Sale
offers big savings now!

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-3031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
PENN STREET

Introducing Our New 100% Stone Ground Whole Wheat Bread
Children love it. 12½c a loaf
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

New trends, new values and new "style hits" are here to interest you in that ever-reliable Croll & Keck quality.
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN STREET

Typewriters
Fountain Pens
Stationery
OFFICE SERVICE CO.
Walter E. Dietrich, Propr.
115 North 6th Street Dial 5453

SCRANTON

Saul Rubinow
Personal Service
PRINTING
334 Adams Ave.
Phone 8553

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton Ninth and Fellows Street

Worn with Pride...
Treasured Forever!
Gifts from
N. B. LEVY'S
Jewelers 420 Spruce Street

LET US INSURE
YOUR HOME, PERSONAL EFFECTS FURNITURE, AUTOMOBILE
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 North Main Ave. and 609 Brooks Bldg.

Something New and Special!
Overbrook Assorted Chocolates
Made in our Clarks Summit branch and sold fresh daily in Scranton and Clarks Summit 60c lb.
Do Try Some
OVERBROOK TOWN SHOP
(Restaurant)
209 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

FLOWERS

"have what it takes" for gifts — beauty — color — rhythm — fragrance — sentiment.
Schultheis Florist
612 Linden St. Phone 8246

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
"Best Buick Yet"
ESSO, QUAKER STATE OILS
Day and Night Service
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued.)

My! It's GOOD
When It Comes From
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"Re Hegners of its Hardware"
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.
Interior Decoration with LOWE BROS.
Mellogloss Mellotone Plax

Select Food Market
LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Tel. Sewickley 1900 510 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

INSURANCE
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Phila.

RUMSEY'S
CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

GIFTS
of Distinction
ALICE BARBER GIFTS
Old Bank Building

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Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Assiduously — *A-sid'-u-us-li* (*a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, each *i* short, *du* palatized as in verdure, first *u* as in unite, second as in circus).

To take this adverb in its strict meaning as a Latin derivative, it would imply the well doing of work that the worker "sits up to." But it frequently quits its original anchorage and goes under the general meaning of "diligently" or "devotedly."

Cephas (I Cor. 15:5)—*Se'-fas* (*e* long, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount). The Greek initial letter *K* is turned into Latin *C* and then is pronounced, by English rule, like *s*, being followed by the vowel *e*.

Component—*Kom-po'-nent* (first *o* clipped-short as in connect, second long, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

One of those derivatives from classic Roman 'imes which keep their fundamental meaning, perhaps because the Latin language, in a sort of way, survived among scholars while English was forming. The word began with the idea of "put together," which stays. Defined in the dictionary as "constituent," which goes back to a Latin word meaning "stand together."

Heritage (I Peter 5:3)—*Her'-i-tij* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

Means "that which is inherited." The Latin word *hereditas*, "heirship," is adopted into English as "heredity." The English word "heritage" is fashioned out of the elemental Latin stem *herit*, by employment of the convenient ending *age*, that appears in "usage" and in a whole class of English nouns.

Incorruptible (I Peter 1:4)—*In'-ko-rup'-ti-b'l* (first *i* short, *o* clipped-short as in connect, *u* short, second *i* clipped-short as in charity). To note a small point, Webster's indicates that the *i* in the next to the last syllable should have a true short *i* value.

A Latin derivative which accurately represents the Greek word of the original text. The Greek word signifies "that which cannot be brought to ruin"; and the Latin compound from which "incorruptible" comes has the meaning, "that which cannot be broken down."

Masterbuilder (I Cor. 3:10)—This requires to be uttered as two words, though formed into one word in the Authorized Version. The translators evidently sought a precise equivalent of the Greek *architechton*. A modern version has "expert builder."

Smyrna (Rev. 2:8) — *Smur'-na* (*u* as in urn, *a* as in sofa).

A name that has remained practically unaltered from remote times down to the present, perhaps because the town of Smyrna was called the native place of the poet Homer and so never fell out of general recollection and mention.

Supremacy — Preferably *su-prem'-a-si* (*u* as in unite, *e* short, *a* as in sofa, *i* short). A somewhat long *u* is favored, though the quality of the sound, notwithstanding the advice of the dictionary, sometimes inclines, even with good speakers, to a quick *oo*.

The noun is fashioned out of the adjective "supreme," from Latin *supremus*, "highest."

Transition — Preferably *tran-zish'-un* (*a* short, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus). A sound of *z* persistently seeks a place in this word, and has secured it at times for the *s*, and again for the *ti*. As to how the *s* shall be sounded, much, no doubt, depends on the way the word is divided into syllables. If the first syllable is regarded as *tran*, and the second as *si*, then Webster's finding for a *z* sound seems inevitable. But make the first syllable *trans*, as some lexicographers do, and a soft *s* becomes logical. When the *z* sound is admitted in the middle of the word, the demand is satisfied, and *ti* at the end articulates as *sh*.

The word is another instance of direct adoption from the Latin (*transitio*, "crossing over") with original meaning kept.

Tribulation (Rev. 2:10)—*Trib'-u-la'-shun* (*i* short, first *u* as in unite, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Derives from a late Latin word of identical stem that got into written use in Christian times. It seems to carry the idea of "pressure" and it translates a Greek word of similar signification.

Ultimate — *Ul'-ti-mit* (*u* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short). The *a* of the final syllable is allowed to be obscured down to a short *i* sound about like that of the vowel in the second syllable.

The word traces to Latin *ultimus*, "last." As an adjective, "ultimate" means "last"; and as a noun, it means "that which is final."

Where Would You Find—

1. Nigeria?
2. Raleigh Bay?
3. "The Trooping of the Colour"?
4. The four states which bound North Carolina?
5. Tenedos?
6. The Big Bend Highway?
7. The Genesee River?
8. Oregon State College?
9. An island in the United States where no automobiles are allowed?
10. A camelopard?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Answered by Commas

After a performance, the great Mrs. Fiske found this note stuck in the mirror of her dressing table: "Margaret Anglin says Mrs. Fiske is the best actress in America."

Mrs. Fiske hastily inserted two commas and returned the note to Miss Anglin, so that it read:

"Margaret Anglin, says Mrs Fiske, is the best actress in America."—Wolf Magazine of Letters.

Emergency Measures

If a friend shows you a house he's bought
And you shudder lest he may read your thought,
Just look at it long with a solemn face
And say, "Well—now—this IS a place!"
If a friend buys a car at a bargain price
And displays it proudly, take my advice
And stay the truthful man you are—
Just say, "Well—now—this IS a car!"
If a friend drags you eagerly in to see
The new addition to his family,
And you dare not say what you're thinking, maybe—
Just say, "Well—now—this IS a baby!"

EVANTHA CALDWELL

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Charles Roever, New York City

Readers are invited to submit captions for this picture; and on Wednesday, October 30, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve

A Verse for Today . . .

Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: forgive, and ye shall be forgiven.
—LUKE 6:37.

Brevities

Detroit News: It was a young camper in New Hampshire who, when complimented by his counselor on having made his bed so early in the day, said, "Yes, I got out of it very carefully."

Richmond News Leader: "Don't put off until tomorrow that which you can do today"—for by tomorrow there probably will be a law against it or a higher tax on it.

St. Louis Star-Times: The average person learns how to economize in about the same way that a man learns to get along with very little water in a desert.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A British territory in western Africa on the Gulf of Guinea; railroad development has been rapid because of the lead, iron, and tin mines which are valuable.
2. Off the coast of North Carolina.
3. A military ceremony held on the Horse Guards Parade in London.
4. Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina.
5. An island in the Aegean Sea, off the western coast of Asia Minor. It was awarded to Greece in the Treaty of Sevres, which was signed Aug. 10, 1920.
6. Revelstoke to Golden, British Columbia, following the Columbia River for 191 miles; it will give a direct route to the Canadian National Parks from the Pacific Coast.
7. It rises in Potter County, Pa., flows through New York into Lake Ontario, 144 miles long.
8. Corvallis, Oregon.
9. Mackinac Island, Michigan.
10. Africa, for it is another name for the giraffe.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Photographs Can Be Enlarged?

The early method of making enlargements by direct photography has now largely been replaced by the use of an enlarger.

There are two kinds of enlargers. One makes use of a condensing lens or condenser to concentrate the light on the negative to be enlarged. This type is made

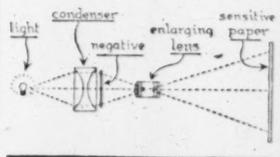


DIAGRAM OF ENLARGING LANTERN OF TYPE USING A CONDENSER

exactly like an old-time magic lantern. In fact, a magic lantern can be used as an enlarger.

The other type of enlarger uses a concave reflector, instead of a condenser, to concentrate the light.

In either type a negative or transparency of the picture to be enlarged takes the place of the old magic lantern slide. A sheet of photographic paper or a sensitive plate takes the place of the screen on which the magic lantern pictures used to be projected. A powerful beam of light is passed through the negative and the enlarging lens, projecting a sharp image on the sensitive paper or photographic plate which is then ready for the developer.

The size of the image (the amount that the picture is enlarged) depends on the distance between the negative and the enlarging lens and between the enlarging lens and the paper.

In the lantern with a condensing lens, the size of the negative that can be enlarged is limited by the diameter of the condensing lens. Where a concave reflector is used, the only lens is the one which projects the image and it is possible to use larger negatives without adding greatly to the cost of the lantern.

Some enlargers are hand focused, and others are self-focusing. In the former type, the holder of the sensitive paper is moved until the desired size of enlargement is obtained, then the image is focused to sharpness by moving the enlarging lens in and out. In the self-focusing type, mounted on a vertical arm, it is only necessary to move the machine up or down until the image projected on the paper on a table below is the desired size. As the lamp is raised or lowered, the focus is automatically changed so that the image is always clear.—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

AS life is made up for the most part, not of great occasions but of small everyday moments, it is the giving to those moments their greatest amount of peace, pleasantness, and sincerity, that contributes most to the sum of human good.
—LEIGH HUNT.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Live Saving Hobby

(Greenville (Mich.) Daily News

Six hundred and twenty-nine persons have lived longer because George McClellan made life-saving his career.

McClellan, a former Pittsburgh fireman, has been credited with saving that many persons during the 15 years since he resolved he would devote his life to the preservation of the lives of others, after seeing eight of his fellow fire-fighters perish while fighting a refinery blaze.

Since then, "Life-Saving Gus," as he is known to his associates, has been of valuable assistance at disasters throughout this area.

McClellan also conducts classes in life saving for Pittsburgh firemen and regular and volunteer departments outside the city.

He keeps in touch with the latest fire calls by short wave radio. His auto and equipment are kept ready for immediate assistance at disaster scenes.

All members of the McClellan family are also experts in the rescuing of lives. His wife and three 'teen age sons are trained to help in emergencies.

Although he is unemployed at present, McClellan refuses all offers of pay for his work. He explains: "I don't expect pay for my services. There is enough compensation in knowing you have saved a life—in talking and laughing with a person given up for dead."

In Lighter Vein

The Threat

A man who had been having his laundry done by a neighborhood washerwoman had let his account with her run for months. Last week he found the following note in his laundry:

"Dear Sir: You have owed me six dollars now for four months. If you do not pay the whole bill by next week, I will put too much starch in your collars. Cordially, Mrs. Smith."—Grit.

Of Course Not

First Actress: "Yes, when I came out, the audience simply sat there open-mouthed."

Second Actress: "Oh, nonsense. They never yawn all at once."—Advance.

Ah, Me!"

White-haired Lady: Ah, me, things aren't at all like they used to be. The only time a modern mother puts her foot down is when the traffic light turns green."—Christian Advocate.

That's Just It

Secretary: "Mr. Terry said to tell you he is too busy to talk to you today."

Insurance Agent: "Tell him he won't have to say a word."—Wall Street Journal.

Easy Money

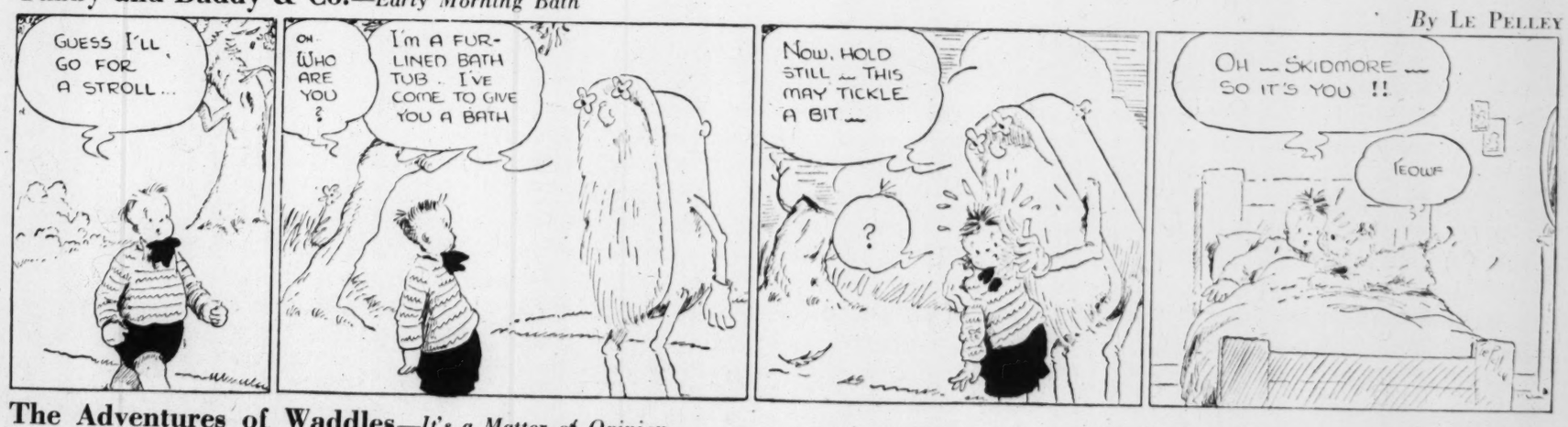
"This is a great country, Pat."

"And how's that?"

"Sure, th' paper sez yez can buy a foive-dollar money order for three cints."—Wall Street Journal.

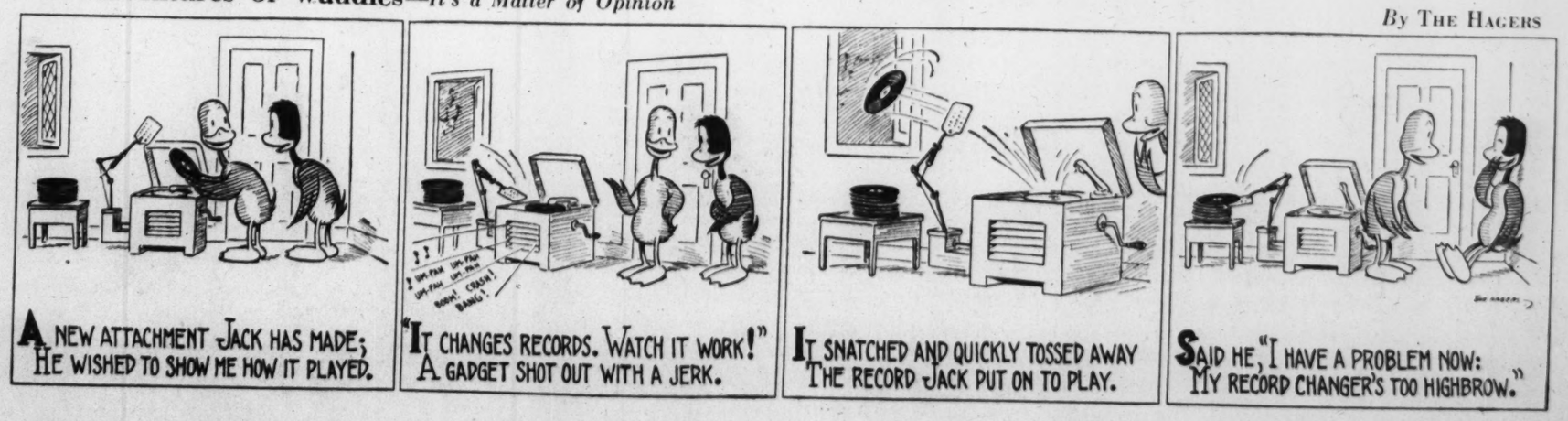
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Early Morning Bath*

By LE PELLEY


GUESS I'LL GO FOR A STROLL...
OH WHO ARE YOU?
I'M A FUR-LINED BATH TUB. I'VE COME TO GIVE YOU A BATH
NOW, HOLD STILL — THIS MAY TICKLE A BIT —
?
OH — SKIDMORE — SO IT'S YOU !!
YEOWF

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's a Matter of Opinion*

By THE HAGERS


A NEW ATTACHMENT JACK HAS MADE; HE WISHED TO SHOW ME HOW IT PLAYED.
"IT CHANGES RECORDS. WATCH IT WORK!" A GADGET SHOT OUT WITH A JERK.
IT SNATCHED AND QUICKLY TOSSED AWAY THE RECORD JACK PUT ON TO PLAY.
SAID HE, "I HAVE A PROBLEM NOW: MY RECORD CHANGER'S TOO HIGHBROW."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Something Big

The air had a snap in it. It pressed on the cheek like a taste on the tongue. Just as yesterday. Yesterday morning was clear and colorful with autumn, too. The same "today's specials" were pasted on the chain-store windows.

It is this way with most of the outward signs of daily living. They are reluctant to admit profound change. It is this way with a man or a woman before whom a new world has suddenly opened, bright or dark. Something tremendous has happened inside, but outside—the same suit, the same dress, the same smile for a neighbor, the same careless gesture of greeting; from the outside you might never know.

But across a valley ablaze with October, a row of cars stands outside a suburban schoolhouse. And it is only seven a. m.

Later, at a city street-corner, a hatless, thick-set young fellow scans a poster, his hands in his trouser pockets, his shoulders up, his elbows sticking out sidewise, his ears sticking out to match, and as he turns suddenly to half-waddle-half-trot, his feet sticking out too. "The army," you reflect, "will do something for his style!" You look at the poster he has been studying:

REGISTRATION FOR THE DRAFT AT THE MECHANICS ARTS BUILDING

Yes, that's why the row of cars outside the valley school house some miles away. Young men are in line over there this morning who haven't been in those corridors for decades; they started school there, they went on to a school for bigger boys, then to high school or "prep" and to college. Some of them are in business now, with families and years of wisdom to their credit. But back they have come to halls whose familiarity is strangely unfamiliar. See the faces of some who come singly: Have you ever seen the face of a little boy going to school for the first time, and going alone?

Ah. For all the clock on the bank may say, or the hastening commuters, or the shop-window signs; for all the sameness of superficial things, October 16 is as different from October 15 as two days could be, though whole generations intervened. Everybody knew it was going to be, of course. On the eve of registration day the Republican candidate for President had been talking over the radio from Buffalo, and America was listening in. Would the candidate say something about the draft? He would: A reason for the draft was to defend freedom, "which if not guarded here, will perish from the earth."

> And I want to plead with you tonight not to judge this cause to which you have been called, this great cause of freedom, by the mistakes that my generation have made. Do not judge this cause by our failure to give you jobs. Do not judge it by our idle factories, our shabby houses, our stagnant markets, our squabbles and discussions among ourselves. These are not freedom. These are not the cause in which we are asking you to enlist.

In a word, do not judge this freedom you are called upon to defend by what Americans have done with it up to now—though that record has its strong credit side—but by what a united and alert people can yet do with that great opportunity called freedom.

If the cheerfulness one encounters in the lines of men waiting to register tells us anything, it says that Americans are aware of the outlook which is theirs for the seeing, and the achievements that are theirs for the doing. There may be flaws. Even so, Americans can see today how much better their heritage has been than has that of fear-ridden, dictator-befuddled mankind down the ages. The debits against the American way leave plenty that a man or woman still finds worthy of self-sacrificing defense.

But there is more beyond. It is brought nearer to a free nation by such testing times as these. For the Nation the difference between October 15 and 16 is the difference between the day before and the day after a boy sets out to find his own feet in a frightening but not invincible world. You won't notice it when he says hello to you. But inside something big has happened.

The Bear's Awake

The Soviet Government has considered it necessary to hint that Moscow had inadequate advance notice of the German move into Rumania. It has done this quietly and obliquely, the official Tass agency simply denying a dispatch published in Denmark. The Copenhagen Politiken had given the Berlin version—that all friendly powers had been informed before the "instructional" forces moved into Bucharest.

Now this backhanded and unemotional announcement can only be interpreted in the light of events still to come. Raymond Gram Swing, one of the most competent and careful radio analysts, rates it as possibly the most important news out of Russia since the Soviet-Nazi pact. Yet it is too soon to read into it the prospect of Nazi-Soviet conflict. Its importance lies in the apparent disclosure that the Nazis and Communists are not moving along happily on scheduled and agreed upon lines. The German expedition into Rumania was no part of any Russian program.

It should not be read as a Russian declaration of war on Germany, though when the eventual break comes it may come just so quietly. There is little to indicate that Moscow is ready to challenge Berlin. It is not at all clear that the Soviets can or will do anything to stop the Germans in Rumania, or even Bulgaria. But this news should be welcome in Turkey. Unless Russia has been guaranteed the Dardanelles by the Nazis it is likely that the big Bear will exert its power to restrain the German drive into the Balkans first by supporting Turkey. Whether it will should soon become apparent.

The Vote That Counts

It isn't alone the men and women who go to the polls who decide an election, but those who do not go. It will be true in this momentous Presidential election, as it has been in others. And the closer an election, the more important is the "slacker vote" factor.

A shift of 600 votes would have changed the result of the Presidential election of 1884. Grover Cleveland won because he carried the State of New York by a margin of less than 1,200 votes. Four years later, he lost the State by only 14,000 votes. In 1928, Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected Governor by a plurality of less than 26,000.

The Christian Science Monitor has heretofore pointed out that "the man who defeats good government is the man who doesn't vote." This is still true. Figures bear it out. With nearly 73,000,000 persons in the country 21 or over enumerated in the 1930 census (the great majority of whom were eligible to vote), less than 46,000,000 cast a vote in the 1936 Presidential contest, and over 27,000,000 eligible voters did not vote at all—over one-third of the electorate.

With the issues at stake in this election, any lazy or careless voter who stays away from the polls and dismisses the matter by saying, "My vote wouldn't change the result anyway," or "one vote doesn't count," is not only foregoing a privilege as a citizen, but is failing in a duty to good government, to democracy itself. It is the men and women who say their votes "don't count" whose votes *do* count, and which in the aggregate often decide an election.

October Noon

From the secret darkness of the vineyards spill the splendid jewels, translucent in the late sun of October, round and beautiful, filled with the fragrance of autumn. The wind's great cloak billows over the hills and the quiet lakes, stirring the last dreams of summer, waking the slow music of autumn. Each day the sun comes reluctantly a little later to the garden. Soon even the stone wall will be in shadow. The late flowers blooming bear the seal of autumn on their petals; —the red of autumn fires, the mellow glow of the Indian summer sun.

More piquant than spring's pale glimmer is the bright sting of the maple and the birch lifting their swift torches. The earth, in a last gesture of bounty, lifts to the wind the scent of the apple and the grape. The round, yellow pumpkins lie like hoarders of the sun. The wine of autumn bubbles to the brim. And summer becomes a song remembered, a fragrance lost, but to be found again.

Japan seems irked that the United States should interpret its joining the Axis as a belligerent action. Japan finds it's getting harder and harder these days to pat someone on the back in a nice friendly manner with one's arms full of bombs.

For understatement, what can surpass the "Danger: Air Brakes" signs on the gun carriages of Uncle Sam's artillery units?

Our Readers Say—

Paving the Way?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do not question the sincerity of our President, but it is my honest opinion that by accepting the nomination for a third term, he is paving the way for even longer tenure, unless the Constitution is amended to limit the terms.

He has done all that he feels necessary to protect our country from dictatorship from without, but he has done very little to prevent it from within, except to make the statement, "that so long as there is free voting in our country democracy will continue." To me, it will take much more than that to prevent it from coming from within.

It was the apparent intention of the framers of the Constitution to limit the power and terms of the President. He has gained more power than he used to have, and if we continue in that direction, he will have more power than some kings or dictators.

Salem, Ore. (MRS.) JOY E. REIMANN

"Unwarranted Personal Power"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A correspondent in disagreeing with The Christian Science Monitor regarding Mr. Willkie's challenge to a debate with Mr. Roosevelt writes: "It is as if a college senior didn't like the stand of the college president and challenged him to debate in chapel before the student body."

The analogy is faulty because a college president is not elected by the student body. How can we overlook the fact that President Roosevelt is also Candidate Roosevelt without cloaking him in a robe of untouchability? As candidate for re-election to the Presidency he stands on equal footing with his opponent. Any other deduction would justify the contention of many voters that the continuance of a President in office for more than two consecutive terms gives him unwarranted personal power.

New York DOROTHY LYNCH

What Is Wrong With It?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To my surprise you are proposing to put a new man in the White House at this most critical time in the world's history, replacing one who understands European politics.

The writer often wonders what is wrong with a third term, if a President is good and the people have confidence in him. I agree Mr. Roosevelt may have made mistakes, but no one is perfect.

One of your writers implied that the Gallup polls are not socially desirable at this time. What is wrong with the people's choice?

Nowadays people do not listen to what the papers say, but vote the way they think.

Chicago J. S. HARAJIAN

Precedent Long Established

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Coolidge was elected to the Presidency for one term. Upon the demise of President Harding, Mr. Coolidge served an unexpired term. Aware of unmistakable public objections to a third term, Mr. Coolidge decided that he "did not choose to run."

Precedent against the third term was established by our great Presidents of the early days of our Republic. Refusal to accept a third term they considered a high patriotic service. They felt that acceptance of more than two terms would ultimately open the way to dictatorship. True Americans will take effective action against any move likely to introduce any form of a totalitarianism.

Jamaica, N. Y. JOHN DE PERSIA

Mr. Willkie's Challenge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Answering a Monitor letter-writer, I should like to say that to compare Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt to a college senior and a college professor is inaccurate. It must be remembered that just because Mr. Roosevelt now occupies the highest political position in the country, this does not in any way imply that he is the intellectual superior of other men and, therefore, above debating with them.

Furthermore it should be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt nominated himself for a third term, not "we, the people." He deliberately blocked the way for any of the men of his own party to announce their candidacy.

Mr. Willkie's challenge is fine, open, and honest; his opponent should not decline to accept it. (MISS) SIGRID E. SWANSON

Boston

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Democrats Will Remember That Third Term

This newspaper was asked, the other day, just what was behind the national aversion to a third term for American Presidents.

Was there something in the Constitution? Was there a ruling by the Supreme Court? Or was it merely a tradition?

Well, of course, there is nothing about a third term in the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson expressed his views in writing against the third term idea; and that particular letter is still preserved.

And the Supreme Court, naturally, would not be called upon to pass on such a matter.

However, the antagonism to a third term is by no means merely a tradition.

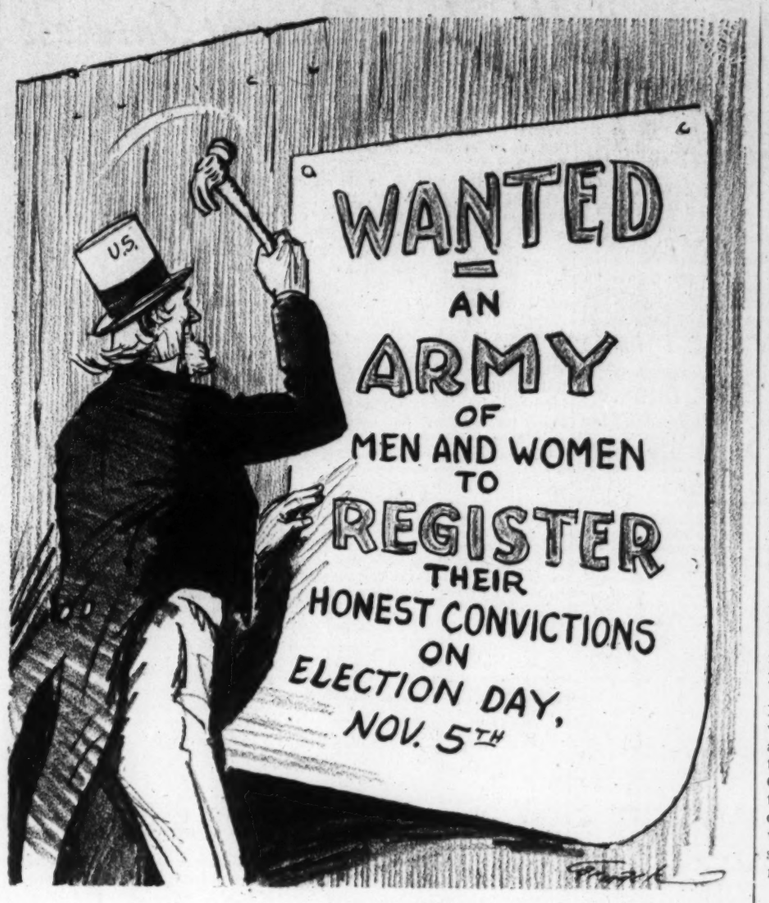
It has been put into actual and definite words by no less an authority than the Democratic Party itself.

In 1896, the Democratic Party incorporated the following declaration of policy in its platform:

"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and maintained our government, that no man shall be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

There will be a considerable number of Democrats who will remember that declaration when election time rolls around this November.—*The Morning Herald*, Gloversville, N. Y.

Another Important Registration Day



Compensations Amid Bombs

DIDCOT, BERKSHIRE

The strangest thing is the way we listen.

Here, in this 400-year-old thatched cottage, in a county where so much of England's ancient story lies about us unchanged, life has gone almost normally since September 3, 1939. If you had not read the papers nor heard the radio for a year and you wandered into any of the half-dozen villages about us, you would never suspect that war, only 100 miles away, was laying its red, brutal hand across our white cliffs and day by day, hour by hour, searing inwards towards this autumn-honeyed country serenity.

But you would, after a time, notice the way we listen. Setting up the new autumn covers in the oak-beamed sitting room, conversation as gay as the Michaelmas daisies in their jade bowl, we pause in an awkward hush as a dull roar breaks in the distance. We move quietly to the windows, heads intently listening . . . We get the clean purr of a machine we know—and the room again is bright with reassurance.

It is common nightly to wake up suddenly and listen. Almost every time the hearing has been right. And one day last week this served us well. There was an ominously deep note in the skies, the one we had been waiting for. Our ears snapped the warning. A second later dull thuds sounded. Bombs were falling. A few seconds more, and over the cottage went the menacing, powerful roar of enemy aircraft, in numbers, high, very high. Our ears at last knew the dreaded sound in reality.

* * *

Over the year of war, the next remarkable feature is the way the fast tempo of twentieth-century living has slowed down.

We used to spend at least one day a week in London, motoring the fifty miles there and back cheerfully if there was a new film we wanted to see. We did most of our shopping in London and certainly most of the summer season sights and shows. Petrol rationing put an end to that, and the increased rail fares made the train trip an extravagance. Still, there were left to us, near at hand, a university city and a market town; so we still had our cinemas and visits to friends, some music and the libraries. Now these have gone. The raids have made us virtual prisoners of war in our own homes.

That precious freedom to be up and away when the urge came has been hard to lose. Wheel freedom was very much part of our lives. The idle car is the symbol of the change.

If we have lost our freedom of movement, we have found leisure. You will scarcely believe how this puzzled us. The long, slow, unhurried order of each day came as an immense surprise. Leisurely movement was endlessly pleasing.

* * *

The first winter of the war deserves a whole story to itself. The family, for the first time in this generation, I am sure, got to know itself. Home was suddenly discovered. Rooms, that had been merely places in which people ate and slept, blossomed with the new family friendliness.

The summer was bound to cause a little fret. We in this family first of all put away all reminders. The bathing wraps were stuffed far away into the linen cupboards; the much-fingered maps of our beloved Skye and the Islands buried in a bureau, and my one and only Paris hat, decently tissue-papered and put in a trunk.

Then we made the rule that we must agree not to talk war more than we could possibly help. We began by rationing the news broadcasts. Each member of the family had his own news-hearing time and reported only if major developments had occurred. In that way the insidious fret of over-hearing war news is avoided. Then, to escape the endless surmises and discussions that each round of news must engender, we agreed to read at meals, and you've no idea how well an illustrated encyclopaedia makes a meal go.

Then we got down to making use of this strange new leisure. We felt rather like a Robinson Crusoe family, for we have had to improvise and invent in order to make good certain of the services which we can no longer enjoy. We have had to turn barber and hairdresser, for instance, and dog stylist, too; for the Kerry Blue and the Sealyham must have their coats clipped regularly. Both the human and the animal looked a bit peculiar when we had finished with them but still, they were clipped and clean!

The piano was no longer an ornament merely. It was in use again. Someone else found an old stamp collection and has lost himself completely in it. Another member of the family started up a model railway that had been long neglected. One evening the little traveling library man who has provided us with reading matter for years now, came to say he had been called up and the service would discontinue for the duration. Then we realized the magnificent undiscovered treasure of our own bookcases. Time to read has been one of the war's few blessings.

* * *

The glamour of the A. T. S. uniform was too much for the little daily maid. Off she went, a gallant Corporal. Then, for myself, I discovered domestic science. I use the grand phrase since I seemed to have covered the whole gamut, from shampooing carpets and staining wood and from making loose covers and lampshades to bottling fruits, chutneys and pickles, as well as doing all the daily cooking. I bought the "American Cook Book." What a joyous thing it has been!

Then the jobbing gardener heard the call and went off on Army work, leaving to me the completely empty vegetable patch and a slightly undisciplined cottage garden. The harvest home of this small cottage has been a revelation of what we have missed in other years, blind to what was wonderful about our own doorstep.

Does it all sound rather like good fun? But there are war-conscious phases in our lives. For instance, I have forgotten what it feels like to sleep in a bed. We feel safer near the ground. Stair cupboards are converted sleeping places and so are narrow passageways. Bomb thuds are now an everyday sound to us; we are in the middle of a ring of aerodromes.

And the sum total of all these experiences? One family at any rate has garnered some good from evil, for these months as "prisoners of war" have given us a new inward strength, born, I think, of a complete and quite wonderful appreciation of a home.

And all we ask is that when they have done with this business of mass murder, they will dedicate to peace just one day when, in the whole height and breadth of the heavens there will be not one single airplane. IVY MURRAY WILSON

The Wide Horizon

The Two-Term Precedent

By Dr. William E. Masterson

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Two-term precedent! Washington set it, and Jefferson established it. How? Since Washington presided over the Convention and was thoroughly acquainted with the ineligibility proposals adopted therein, his retirement at the end of two terms was most significant. While President, he wrote to Madison: 'The spirit of government may render a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with [the public's] ideas of liberty and safety." If earlier in 1788 he expressed doubt as to the advisability of ineligibility, it was because he believed that there could not be "the least danger that the President will by any practicable intrigue ever be able to continue himself one moment in office, much less perpetuate himself in it, but in the last stage of corrupted morals and political depravity."

Jefferson was the most ardent opponent of a third term. "The service for eight years," he wrote while President, "with power to remove at the end of the first four, comes nearly to my principle as corrected by experience; and it is in adherence to that, that I determine to withdraw at the end of my second term." As to the future, Jefferson declared: "No pretext should ever be permitted to dispense" with the precedent, "because there never will be a time when real difficulties will not exist, and furnish a plausible pretext."

Since the Constitution did not limit the President to two terms, this was left to the wisdom of statesmen who were to launch and establish the new government, and to the unwritten law. Almost to the end of the Constitutional Convention, however, a single term of seven years with an ineligibility clause was voted, but this clause was omitted when it was decided that the President should be elected by the Electoral College rather than by the national legislature.

* * *

Has any President before Franklin D. Roosevelt ever questioned the two-term precedent since it was established? Grant, a Republican, did, but he had been out of office four years and did not seek a third consecutive term. The Democrats likened him to Caesar, his party refused him the nomination, and the National Republican Convention and Republican conventions of six States passed anti-third term resolutions. Hayes, who thwarted his ambition, recommended a term of six years with ineligibility. Garfield opposed a third term. Cleveland, in accepting the nomination of the Democratic Party in 1884, wrote: "We recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election the most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize a government by the people."

Theodore Roosevelt did not seek a third full term. When he ran in 1912, he had served only one full elective term and part of another one; and he had been out of office for four years. Just before his election in 1904, he declared that it was a "wise custom which limits the President to two terms, . . . and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.' Taft noted that it "would have been a wiser provision, as it was at one time voted in the Convention, to make the term of President six or seven years, and render him ineligible thereafter." Woodrow Wilson suggested: "Put the present customary limitation of two terms into the Constitution, if you do not trust the people to take care of themselves, but make it two terms." Coolidge declined to campaign for a third-term nomination after serving only one elective term.

* * *

For 125 years our national representatives have from time to time gone on record as supporting ineligibility. The Senate proposed an amendment in 1824 by a vote of 36 to 3 to make a President ineligible after two elections. By a vote of 234 to 18, the House passed a resolution fifty years later, declaring that "the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents, . . . in retiring . . . after their second term, has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government." The Senate in 1928 repeated this resolution verbatim.

The two major political parties have likewise condemned a third term. In 1875, the Republican National Convention and six Republican State conventions passed anti-third-term resolutions, and the National Convention repeated its action in 1940. At its National Convention of 1896, the Democratic Party resolved that it was "the unwritten law of this Republic." It took like action in 1912.

Have not these 150 years of precedent given us an unwritten law, a tenet of the unwritten Constitution?

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